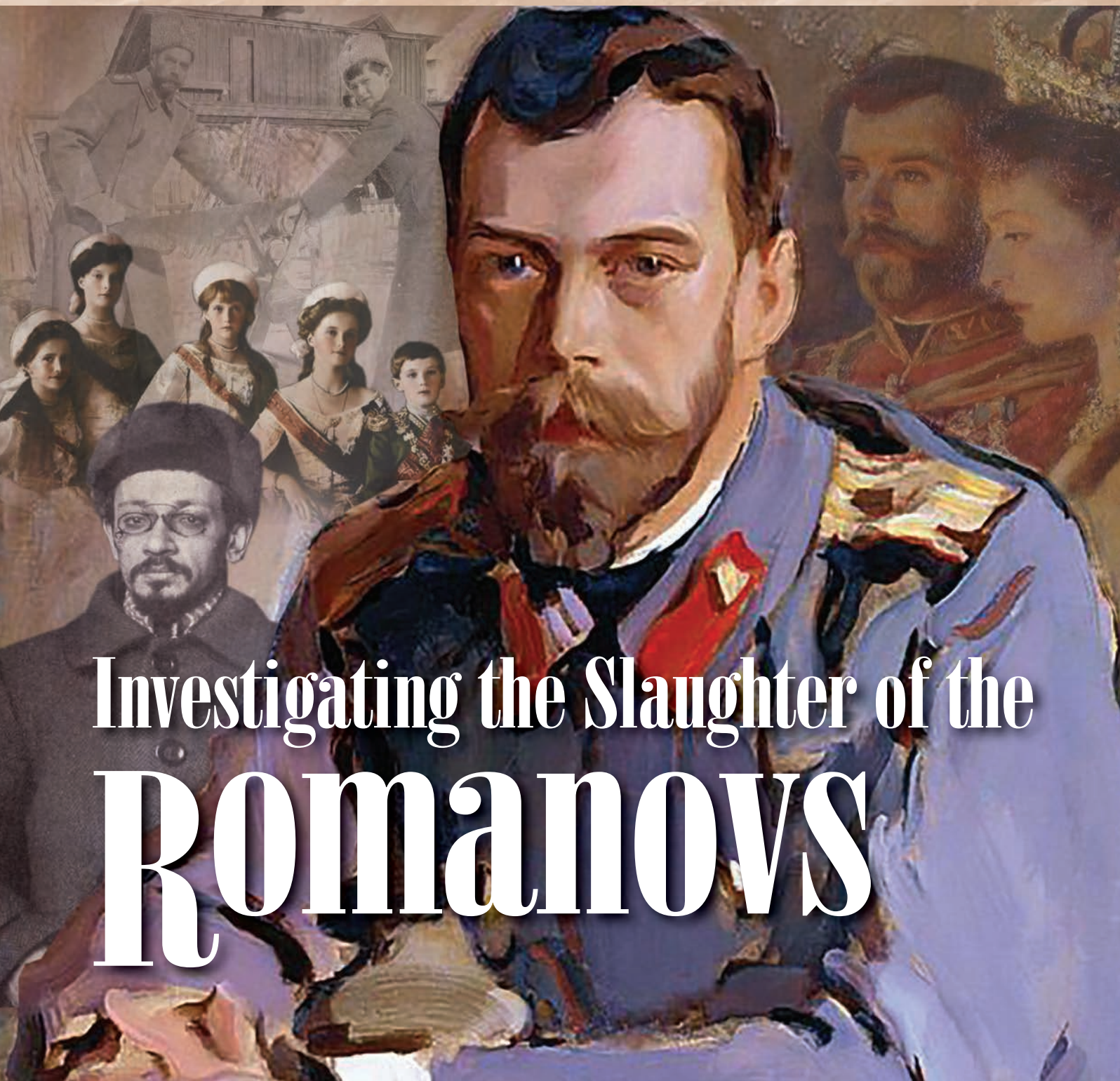
BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

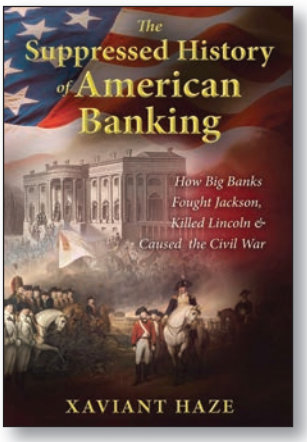
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

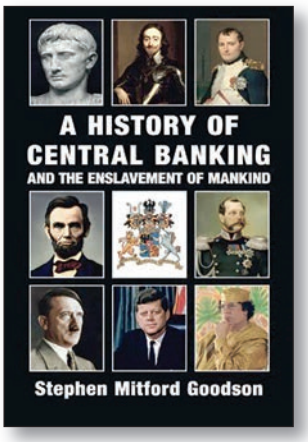
VOLUME XXIII NUMBER 6 NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2017 WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM

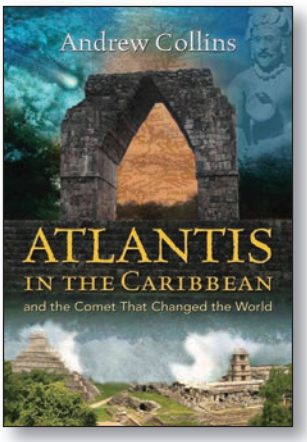


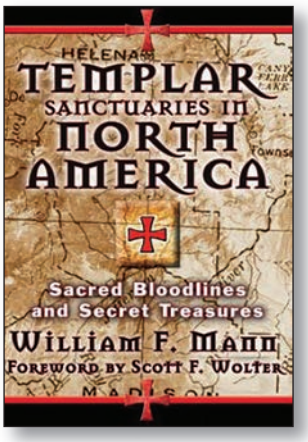
Investigating the Slaughter of the Romanovs

New Books from TBR Book Club









The Suppressed History of American Banking: How Big Banks Fought Jackson, Killed Lincoln, and Caused the Civil War

NEW! In this startling investigation into the suppressed history of America in the 1800s, Xaviant Haze reveals how the Rothschild Banking Dynasty fomented war and assassination attempts on four U.S. presidents, and how and why it began the War of 1812. Details Andrew Jackson's anti-bank presidential campaigns, his war on Rothschild agents within the government and his successful defeat of the central bank. The author explains how, after failing to regain their power politically, the Rothschilds plunged the country into the Civil War. He shows how Lincoln created a system allowing the U.S. to furnish its own money, without need for a central bank, and how this led to his assassination by a Rothschild agent. With Lincoln out of the picture, the Rothschilds were able to wipe out his money system, which plunged the country into high unemployment and recession and laid the foundation for the later formation of the Federal Reserve Bank—a banking scheme still in place today. Softcover, 240 pages, 79 B&W illustrations, #781, *$16*.

A History of Central Banking & the Enslavement of Mankind

NEW! By Stephen Mitford Goodson. This volume focuses upon the role of banking and money in history from ancient times to the present. The role of moneylenders in history has been called the "hidden hand." It is the power to create, lend and accumulate interest on "credit," and then re-lend that interest for further interest, in perpetuity. Somehow, however, the moneylenders have persuaded governments that banking is best left to private interests. Wars, revolutions, depressions, recessions and social upheavals have been directly related to the efforts of these moneylenders to retain and extend their power and profits. When anything has threatened their scam, they respond with war and revolution. The progress of a civilization relates to the degree by which it is free from the influence of debt, and the degradation that results when the moneylenders are permitted to take power. Goodson shows that both world wars, the Napoleonic Wars, the American Revolution, the rise and fall of Caesar, the overthrow of Qaddafi and the revolution against Nicholas II all relate to this "hidden hand." This is the key to understanding the past, present and future. Softcover, 226 pages, #783, *$20*.

Atlantis in the Caribbean

NEW! Disproving many well-known Atlantis theories and providing a new growing hypothesis, Andrew Collins shows that what Plato recounts is the memory of a major ice-age cataclysm 13,000 years ago, when a comet devastated the island of Cuba and submerged part of the Bahamian landmass in the Caribbean. He parallels Plato's account with corroborating ancient myths and legends from the indigenous people of North and South America, such as the Maya, the Quiché, the Yuchi of Oklahoma, the islanders of the Antilles, and the native peoples of Brazil. The author explains how the comet that destroyed Atlantis in the Caribbean was the same comet that formed the "Carolina Bays" across the mid-Atlantic. He reveals evidence of sunken ruins, ancient complexes spanning more than 10 acres that suggest urban development and planned road systems. Collins argues that Plato's story was first carried back to the Mediterranean world by the Phoenicians as early as the first millennium B.C. He offers additional ancient trans-Atlantic trade evidence. Softcover, 528 pages, two eight-page B&W inserts and 19 B&W illustrations, #784, *$20*.

Templar Sanctuaries in North America

NEW! Drawing on his access as Grand Archivist of the Knights Templar of Canada and his own role as a descendant of both Sinclair and the Anishinabe tribe, William Mann examines new evidence of the Knights Templar in the New World long before Columbus. He reveals the secret settlements they built as they moved westward across the vast wilderness of North America, evading the European church and royal houses. He explains how the Templars found refuge in the sacred medicine lodges of the Algonquins, whose ceremonies bear striking resemblance to initiations of Freemasonry. Explores how Sinclair built sacred monuments, including the Newport Tower. The author also reveals the search for Templar sanctuaries to be the chief motivation behind the Lewis and Clark expedition and the murder of Lewis. Softcover, 416 pages, 88 B&W illustrations, #785, *$20*.

ORDERING FROM THE BARNES REVIEW

TBR subscribers get 10% off retail prices. Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H. Mail order to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 toll free to charge. See also www.barnesreview.com.

BANNED BY BEZOS!

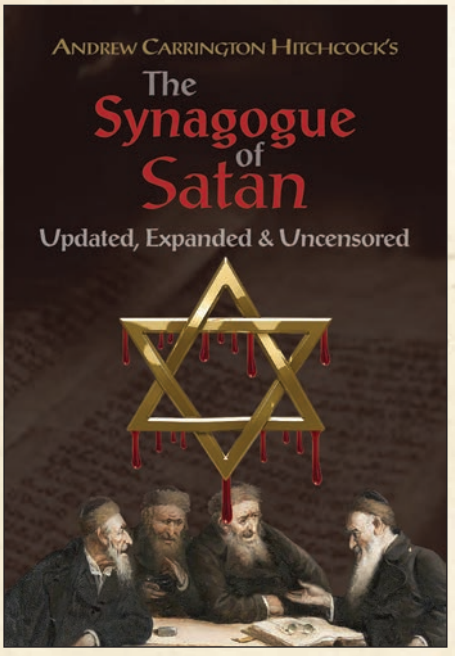
The Synagogue of Satan
Updated, Expanded & Uncensored

BRAND NEW BARNES REVIEW EDITION!!

Did you always suspect that something was just not right with the system in place in America? How about the world? There is a group of people, so greedy, so wretched, so hungry for power, and so evil that they won't stop until they have transferred the wealth of everyone "beneath" them to themselves and their family members. This is a book about deception of the common man at every level. Andrew Carrington Hitchcock's *The Synagogue of Satan—Updated, Expanded and Uncensored* is the first book ever to document the secret history of the evil conspirators responsible for wars, revolutions and financial debacles around the world. It is a virtual encyclopedia of fresh new information and facts unmasking the ethnic and religious elite and their sinister goals and hidden influence.

This book about the conspirators running the world was translated by independent publishers into several different languages and subsequently featured on bestseller lists worldwide. Today, Hitchcock's groundbreaking historical study has been expanded throughout and updated to over 140,000 words. *The Synagogue of Satan—Updated, Expanded and Uncensored* is an encyclopedia of the criminal Rothschild network running the world behind the scenes, comprising over 140,000 words, and presented in chronological order with a 29-page index which enables readers to navigate throughout with ease.

Who are the people behind the global conspiracy? Do their policies really benefit Judaism or do they create and then use anti-Semitism to attain their own selfish goals? Who is behind the assault on free speech, denying us the right to discuss the most important topics facing our nation and the world? Who is pushing the new gender "tolerance" being discussed in the news and implemented across the United States today? And who is really creating the racial strife that is gripping America right now? What forces are driving the



mass immigration into white nations? Are we all being manipulated on so many levels we cannot even figure out who to direct our ire against? This and much more are discussed.

Included within the wealth of additional information are the complete Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, together with excerpts from each of the 80 articles that make up Henry Ford's four-volume set, *The International Jew*, which are presented for the first time in chronological order.

NEW FOR THIS SPECIAL EDITION

And added for this special Barnes Review edition are several exclusive articles by Hitchcock that have never appeared in the pages of *The Synagogue of Satan—Updated, Expanded and Uncensored* before!

The first is a two-part illustrated exposé entitled "Jewish Genocide of the white Race: Case Closed!" In this hard-hitting article, Hitchcock lays out the case for why he believes that Jewish forces need to diminish—indeed exterminate—the White race before their final plan for global domination can be completed. In fact, Hitchcock makes a compelling case that Jewish schemers are in direct violation of multiple articles of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG), which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as General Assembly Resolution 260.

Of course, Hitchcock quotes multiple Jewish sources who brazenly admit that their ultimate goal is to flood Europe, America, Australia and other white nations with unending throngs of unassimilable non-white aliens who will, quite rapidly, overwhelm the host nations and leave them helpless to save their own nations from racial dissolution.

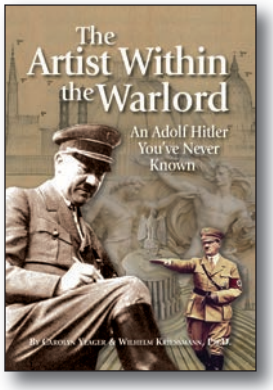
Rabbis, Jewish politicians, Jewish commentators and other brainwashed Zionists are quoted in which their plans are defined and explained for all to see. Are Zionist forces trying to phase out the white race? You be the judge.

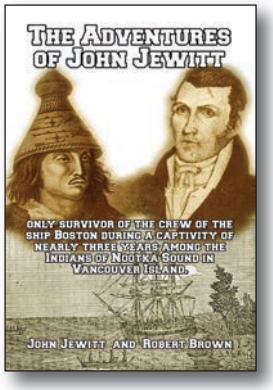
Hitchcock also includes another daring commentary entitled "Holocaust or Holohoax?—You Be the Judge!" Here the author quite succinctly shows that the mainstream Holocaust narrative is so full of factual holes as to be rendered myth. Population counts, killing methods, outlandish claims of survivors and more are scrutinized to bring us to one uncontrovertible conclusion: Nearly all of what we thought we knew about "the Holocaust" is based upon a propaganda tale that had been circulated a dozen times before World War II even started. A real shocker.

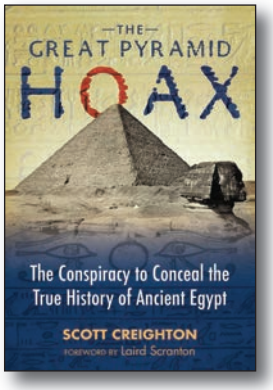
These articles add an additional 34 pages to the older edition.

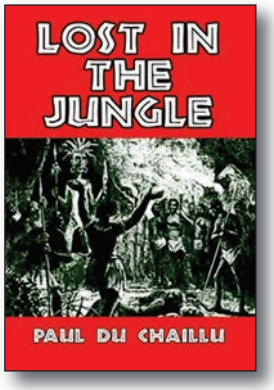
The Synagogue of Satan: Updated, Expanded and Uncensored (softcover, 475 pages, #735, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Add $25 S&H outside the U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to order or visit BarnesReview.com.

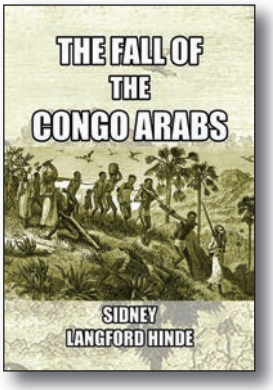
New Books from TBR Book Club




The Adventures of John Jewitt
Only Survivor of the Crew of the Ship Boston during a Captivity of Nearly Three Years among the Indians of Nootka Sound in Vancouver Island
John Jewitt and Robert Brown


The Great Pyramid Hoax
The Conspiracy to Conceal the True History of Ancient Egypt
Scott Creighton
Foreword by Laird Scranton





The Artist Within the Warlord: An Adolf Hitler You've Never Known

NEW! Meet an Adolf Hitler you never knew. Prize-winning architect Hermann Giesler was an intimate of Adolf Hitler and was acquainted with many of the principal players in Hitler's Third Reich. As Hitler's frequent guest at his two secret military headquarters, Giesler became a trusted confidant to whom the Supreme Commander could unburden himself as the two worked together drafting city-wide building ideas for Munich and Linz. Hitler's artistic nature needed that creative outlet. It refreshed him after a day filled with making the hard war decisions of the modern-day warlord. However, Giesler reveals to us the extent of the artist in Hitler, how it affirmed itself in his character and influenced his worldview (*Weltanschauung*). As Giesler promises in the title, you will come to know another Hitler from the one you've been taught to hate. Softcover, 256 pages, #796, *$25.*

The Adventures of John Jewitt: The Only Survivor of the Crew of the Ship Boston

NEW! Edited with an introduction and notes by Robert Brown, Ph.D. In 1803, the American ship *Boston* was attacked, seized and burned by Nootka Indians while anchored off the Pacific coast of what is now Vancouver Island. This journal—written by one of only two survivors of the massacre—provides a fascinating insight into the author's 28 months as a slave of the Indians, one of the few white men to endure such a lengthy ordeal and live to tell the tale. Softcover, 168 pages, #792, *$15.*

The Great Pyramid Hoax: The Conspiracy to Conceal the True History of Ancient Egypt

NEW! By Scott Creighton. Foreword by Laird Scranton. Creighton's study strikes down one of the most fundamental assertions of orthodox Egyptologists and reopens longstanding questions about the Great Pyramid's true age, who really built it and why. The origins of the Great Pyramid of Giza are shrouded in mystery. Believed to be the tomb of an Egyptian king, its construction date of roughly 2550 B.C. is tied to only one piece of evidence: the crudely painted marks within the pyramid's hidden chambers that refer to the 4th Dynasty's King Khufu, discovered in 1837 by Col. Howard Vyse and his team. Using evidence from the time of the discovery, high-definition photos of the actual marks and Vyse's private diary, he reveals clear evidence of forgery. Softcover, 224 pages, 75 B&W illustrations, #787, *$16.*

The Fall of the Congo Arabs

NEW! Written by one of the commanders of the European-financed force sent to end the thousand-year-old Arab slave trade in Africa, this astonishing book tells of the little known Aran Campaign, or "Congo-Arab War" of 1892 to 1894. European intervention against the Arab slave trade started with the foundation in 1876 of the International African Association, which had as its aim the "exploration and opening to civilization of central Africa" and the "abolition of the trade in blacks." The Arab slave trade in black Africans—which had started soon after the first Muslim incursions into North Africa in A.D. 640, and continued until the 1920s—had encroached all the way to central Africa. From there, Africans were sold into slavery by other Africans—many of them converts to Islam—or by Arab colonists, all directed from the lucrative Islamic slave-trading island outpost of Zanzibar on Africa's east coast. Many important insights into the slave trade that you don't hear about in mainstream texts. Softcover, 136 pages, #791, *$14.*

Lost in the Jungle

NEW! A classic study of African wildlife, culture and native tribes as they existed in the mid-1800s, written by the first European explorer to confirm the existence of gorillas and pygmies. Adventurer Paul du Chaillu describes in vivid detail African life before the advent of European colonization, and the astonishing practices, culture and environment which existed at this time. This work is particularly valuable as it shows, without prejudice, the Dark Continent as it was when whites first arrived. Read of witchcraft trials, the black man's astonishment at the first sight of a white, the amazement at everyday items such as clothes, shoes, socks, hats, music-boxes and mirrors and of how the Apingi tribe appointed him king. This book contains many sobering lessons applicable to the present-day—if the reader has the vision to see and understand their meaning. This is a hand-restored and reset edition, complete with original illustrations. Softcover, 200 pages, #794, *$15.*

ORDERING FROM THE BARNES REVIEW

TBR subscribers get 10% off retail prices. Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H. Mail order to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 200903. Call 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 to charge. See also www.barnesreview.com.

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

November/December 2017 ❖ Volume XXIII ❖ Number 6

Table of Contents

Nikolai Sokolov and the Investigation Into the Slaughter of the Romanov Royal Family

By Michael Walsh

4 Just a little more than 100 years ago, imperial Russia was rocked by two revolutions, one in February and one in October. And 100 years ago today, no doubt, the Bolshevik criminals were contemplating how to dispose of the Romanov royal family, which had all been arrested and were under constant guard. It was not until July 1918 that Yakov Sverdlov gave the order that they be slaughtered, which had been the theme of Yiddish postcards throughout the reign of Nicholas II. Here is the story of that crime and Nikolai Sokolov, the intrepid Russian investigator who was tasked with proving who killed the Romanovs, where and how they were actually killed and where their mortal remains were hidden.

Unraveling the Myths of Grigori Rasputin

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

12 Perhaps no man has been so maligned and misunderstood as Grigori Rasputin, Here our expert on Slavic studies examines what is real history and what is fake news regarding the life of Rasputin, the "Mad Monk," who was killed December 30, 1916 by a group of jealous noblemen who were threatened by his influence over Czar Nicholas II and Czarina Alexandra.

Another 6 Million? The Pogroms of Romanov Russia

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

22 Why did the Bolsheviks revolt in Russia? Why were so many of the revolutionaries Jewish? The version the court historians like to tell is that the oppressive czars had alienated the entire population to the point of open rebellion. The bloody "pogroms" of the czars, of course, are also trotted out to justify the motivations and viciousness of the Bolsheviks. Six million Jews, after all, were being genocided in Ukraine, according to Western newspaper headlines. But, as usual, the truth is far removed from the fiction we see on television or read in history books. The fables of the pogroms, the author insists, are pure fiction.

The Lenin-Trotsy-Stalin Genocide Must Not Be Whitewashed

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

34 Far too many Revisionist historians want to ignore the crimes of Josef Stalin and diminish his role in the generation-long massacres of the Russian people during communism's dark rule. In this article the author reminds us, especially, not to forget Stalin's attempted genocide of an entire people—the Ukrainians—via his carefully executed terror famine or Holodomor.

Robert Oppenheimer: Soviet Agent

By John Wear, J.D.

42 Robert Oppenheimer has been hailed as a genius, the man who helped America end World War II by creating the atomic bomb. In fact, here at TBR, we view him as he viewed himself, as "the great destroyer," whose invention allows man to kill millions of innocent people with the push of a button. Worse, he was a traitor to his nation.

British Diplomats & the Holocaust

By Stephen Mitford Goodson

50 Partly because they knew of earlier propaganda initiatives, many British officials in the 1940s recognized accusations that the Germans had used homicidal gas chambers to murder mass numbers of Poles and Jews for what they were—bogus wartime propaganda. And they advised against using such outlandish claims for fear their credibility would be ruined.

Germany's Antarctic Expedition

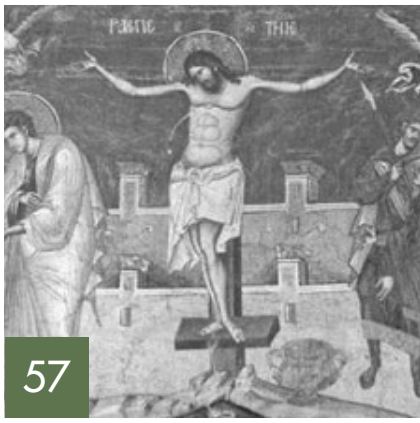
By Marc Roland

54 Many wild claims have been made about WWII Germany's polar expeditions, but especially those to Antactica. Here is a short article that explains what is true, what is not—and even asks one unanswerable question.

Aerial Phenomena in the Bible

By Col. Lochlainn Seabrook

56 For those who have had a so-called "UFO experience," it is lifechanging, and many are interested in the subject. In this issue, respected author Lochlainn Seabrook examines some of the aerial phenomena described in the Bible.



ALSO INSIDE:

From the Editor—2
Editorial: Horst Mahler—3
Poison or hemophilia?—15
Count A.P. Ignatiev—25
Massacre in Odessa?—29
Holodomor Remembrance—31
The Great Destroyer—45
History You May Have Missed—48
Victor Cavendish-Bentinck—51
Roaming the Forests—53
TBR 2017 Index—60-61
Letters to the Editor—62-63

THE BARNES REVIEW

Founder: Willis A. Carto (1926-2015)
Executive Editor: Paul Angel
Editor: John Tiffany

Board of Contributing Editors:

Joaquin Bochaca *Barcelona. Spain*
Matthias Chang, J.D. *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*
Harry Cooper *Hernando, Florida*
Guenter Deckert *Weinheim, Germany*
Sam G. Dickson, J.D. *Atlanta, Georgia*
John Friend *Poway, California*
Paul Fromm *Ontario, Canada*
David Gahary *Crestview, Florida*
Stephen M. Goodson *Cape Town, South Africa*
Prof. Ray Goodwin *Victoria, Texas*
Jürgen Graf *Moscow, Russia*
Robert Grooms *South Bend, Indiana*
Andrew C. Hitchcock *London, England*
Michael A. Hoffman II *Coeur d'Alene, Idaho*
Margaret Huffstickler *Sofia, Bulgaria*
M.R. Johnson, Ph.D. *Emmitsburg, Pennsylvania*
Thomas Kues *Stockholm, Sweden*
Clint Lacy *Bollinger, Missouri*
Richard Landwehr *Brookings, Oregon*
Dr. Edgar Lucidi *Corona del Mar, California*
Carlo Mattogno *Palestrina, Rome, Italy*
Pete Papaherakles *Kensington, Maryland*
Christopher Petherick *Washington, D.C.*
Ronald L. Ray *Topeka, Kansas*
Lady Michele Renouf *London, England*
Philip Rife *Port Angeles, Washington*
Harald Scharnhorst *Boise, Idaho*
Pat Shannan *Atlanta, Georgia*
Deanna Spingola *Woodridge, Illinois*
Fredrick Töben, Ph.D. *Adelaide, Australia*
Udo Walendy *Vlotho, Germany*
Michael Walsh *Allicante, Spain*
John Wear, J.D. *Dallas, Texas*

The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Periodical rate postage paid at Dulles, VA 20101 and additional mailing offices. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 202-547-5586. All editorial inquiries call 202-547-5586. All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made. All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (doublespaced) or in computer format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to ensure delivery. **Advertising**: 202-547-5586. **Website:** www.BarnesReview.com. **Business email:** sales@barnesreview.org. **Editorial email:** Paul@barnesreview.org. **Send regular mail to:** The Barnes Review, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Barnes Review, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.

TBR SUBSCRIPTION RATES & PRICES

• **U.S.A.**
Periodical Rate: 1 year: $56; **2 years:** $98
First Class: 1 year: $80; **2 years:** $144

• **CANADA & MEXICO: 1 year:** $75; **2 years:** $150.

• **ALL OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS: 1 year**: $90. Air Mail *only*.
(TBR is accepting only one-year foreign subscriptions at this time. Foreign Surface Rates no longer available. All payments must be in U.S. dollars.)

QUANTITY PRICES:	1-5	$10 each
(Current issue—no S&H domestic U.S.)	6-10	$9 each
	11-25	$8 each
	26 and more	$7 each
Bound Volumes II-XXIII:	$99 per year for 1996-2016 where available	
3-Ring Library Style Binder:	$25 each; year & volume indicated.	

The Barnes Review was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 23 years.

ON THE FRONT COVER: At the center of our collage is a portrait of Czar Nicholas II painted by Russian artist Valentin Serov in 1900. Clockwise from lower left are pictured Yakov Sverdlov, the man who ordered the Romanovs be sacrificed, the five massacred Romanov children and a portion of a painting of Nicholas and Alexandra at their wedding in 1894.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Lots Accomplished, Lots to Be Done

What a year it has been for The Barnes Review. Thanks to the thought censors running rampant across the world right now, 2017 will be remembered as the year TBR lost its Amazon bookselling account, PayPal electronic payment system and its ability to accept credit cards. If you were privy to the conversations we have had with credit card processing outfits, you might be amazed. Because we have no corporate debt and because our credit is excellent, these processors immediately accept us. But, once the application goes to underwriting for risk assessment, TBR appears on some malicious "black list" and, suddenly, we are rejected. One credit card processing specialist told us he could "get anyone a credit card processor—even Saddam Hussein." Well, needless to say, Saddam, were he alive today, would probably have had an easier time than TBR.

The good news in all of this is that: 1) TBR is still alive and publishing, as it has for the past 24 years; and 2) the truths we are publishing are so harmful to the fake news and fake history outlets out there that their owners have targeted us for extermination.

Luckily, we have dedicated subscribers who are much more knowledgeable about history than most mainstream historians! Subscribers realize that TBR is one of just a handful of magazines in the world that is willing to take the heat for publishing the truth.

But, unfortunately, I cannot write to you today and tell you that we are not hurting financially. Cutting off our website revenue, diminishing our options for payment acceptance and blocking our information from appearing in many search engine results has severely cut off much-needed revenue. Still, amidst this financial and intellectual persecution, we were able to put out the largest issue TBR has ever published, the 112-page September/October 2017 "Defending Dixie" issue. You will also notice that we have been able to add color back into the interior of the magazine.

News flash: None of this would have been possible without subscribers stepping forward and making extra monetary donations just for this purpose. With their cash donations they said loud and clear, "TBR is important and we are willing to help you against an enemy that is rolling in oceans of cash."

We realize that not everyone can afford to do that. But there are ways all subscribers can help. The most important three things you can do are: 1) renew your subscription; 2) purchase books from our new book catalog; 3) send a gift subscription to a friend.

All of these options are covered in the color pages preceding our table of contents, which is located on page 1.

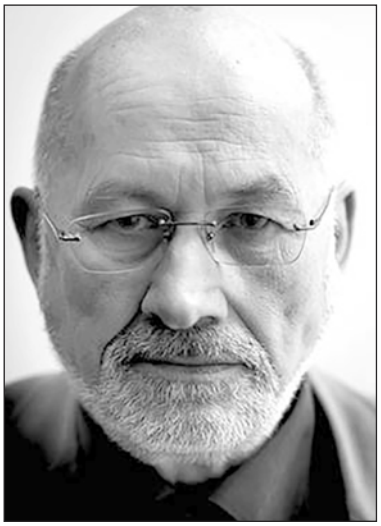
If you don't care about the future of this nation, if you do not care about the lies about our past being circulated in the mainstream, if you do not care that our cultural monuments, achievements and history are being erased before our very eyes, then do nothing. But if you do care, then do something—anything—to help us survive to fight another year. The good thing is, I know you will. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

German Patriot Gets 'Death Sentence'

Horst Mahler pays heavy price for unwavering dedication to truth, homeland

In today's "free" Germany, which still has been permitted no peace treaty with the World War II Allies, the greatest crime is not murder or rape or illegally invading the country and destroying the culture. It is not even treason. In today's "free" Germany, which "guarantees" freedom of speech and opinion in its *Grundgesetz* ("Fundamental Law," which substitutes for a true constitution), the greatest crime is to question whether 6 million Jews were killed by the WWII National Socialist government of Germany in homicidal gas chambers. Equally heinous is to be a German nationalist who loves his Fatherland and wants to keep it German.



HORST MAHLER
Truth the enemy of the state.

Horst Mahler, now an octogenarian, has committed both of these "crimes," simply by refusing to accept either the Zionists' mythological "holocaust" or Chancellor Angela Merkel's implementation of the Coudenhove-Kalergi Plan as part of the internationalists' jihad to destroy the German people forever. Because he spoke out publicly about these subjects, he was sent to prison, considered a terrible threat to "free" society.

At the end of 2015, Mahler, who has lost part of a leg to insulin-dependent diabetes and suffers from heart problems and stage III kidney disease, was granted a humanitarian release from prison by one of the few honest judges left in Germany, who recognized the injustice of "thought crimes." Although murderers in Germany easily obtain early release, the state prosecutor was apoplectic and continued to fight by every means to have the "dangerous," ailing, elderly man returned to prison—not even a prison hospital—to serve out his full sentence. In the summer of 2017, the persecutor/prosecutor finally succeeded.

In consequence, Mahler held a public conference boldly proclaiming his views once again—and promptly disappeared. He made his way on the lam to Hungary, where he petitioned for political asylum. Given Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban's public invitation to white Europeans to come to his country to maintain their culture and way of life, one might have hoped that Mahler would be successful. But the cowardly politician betrayed his self-professed principles and those of the Hungarian people. Perhaps fearing the wrath of his nation's Western creditors and the crazed outbursts of international Jewry, Orban took refuge behind a European Union "law," which prohibits one EU member-country from providing political asylum to the citizen of another member-country—a law designed precisely for these sorts of cases.

Mahler was arrested almost immediately and then extradited to Germany, where he was returned mercilessly last summer to his previous place of confinement, the living conditions of which are seriously detrimental to his physical health and emotional welfare. There are doubts, also, about whether the German patriot will receive adequate medical attention, due to the hostility of officials. Although Germany has no official death penalty, Mahler's reimprisonment is a functional death sentence—simply for holding unpopular opinions.

In late July, Mahler's brother was able to visit him in prison and reported only that the prisoner, whose unjust incarceration is a great grief to his family, was getting along *den Umständen entsprechend*—"as well as circumstances allow," a polite German expression which often conceals a more dour situation.

Please send your letters of support and sympathy in general terms to the following address. *All political comments must be avoided absolutely*, to prevent reprisals against Herr Mahler.

JVA Brandenburg a.d. Havel
Horst Mahler
Anton-Saefkow-Allee 22
D-14772 Brandenburg a.d. Havel
GERMANY

Then contact the German Embassy to the United States at the address below and politely but forcefully demand the immediate release of the political prisoner Horst Mahler, who languishes among true criminals merely for telling the truth about history and loving his homeland and *volk*.

The Hon. Peter Wittig, German Ambassador to the United States
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
4645 Reservoir Road N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
Telephone: (202) 298-4000 ❖

—Ronald L. Ray
Board of Contributing Editors

The Martyrdom of Imperial Russia

It is now 100 years since the Romanov family, their household staff and even their pet dogs were executed, and the world changed forever, with scores of millions more to be slaughtered by the Bolsheviks. But in their dying, the imperial family became martyred saints. They died for one reason only: they were Christians. Here is a detailed look at the evidence uncovered by White Russian investigators who briefly liberated the region from the Bolsheviks shortly after this heinous—and possibly ritualized—massacre took place.

In this "Happy New Year" postcard, Czar Nicholas II is depicted as a chicken about to be slaughtered by a rabbi on the eve of Yom Kippur in what is known as the kapparot ceremony. By doing this, the sins of Jews are magically transferred to the innocent bird.

By Michael Walsh

Before the outbreak of the 1914-1918 war, Warsaw shops patronized by the Jewish community furtively sold greeting cards, the message of which would be lost on most "gentiles." Each greeting card carried an image depicting a Jewish man with a Torah in one hand and a white fowl in the other. The bird's head is a facsimile of the head of Imperial Russia's Czar Nicholas II. Below this image is an inscription in Hebrew that translates: "This is a sacrificial animal so is my cleansing; it will be my replacement and cleansing the victim."

This message relates to the Yom Kippur atonement ritual in which the live bird sacrifice is swung about the head before being slaughtered by the *shechita* method, i.e., the creature's blood being drained. This greeting card is a duplicate of early 1900's American Jewish cards first discovered in the United States in 2007.

The ritual slaughter of Czar Nicholas II was the dream of many Jews. This curiosity is dismissed by the court historians as being due to the czar's alleged "anti-Semitism." In fact, his anti-Semitism

was hardly unique. Many heads of state were outspoken in their criticism of the Jewish community.

The revolutionary Yakov Sverdlov ordered the slaughter of Czar Nicholas II, his entire family and all assistants upon their arrest. Regicide was a cherished ambition for this Jewish revolutionary. This is proven by the text of leaflets written by Sverdlov. These were published May 19, 1905, a date that marks the birthday of Nicholas. The text on the leaflets reads: "Struck your hour, the last hour of you and all yours! This is a terrible judgment; the revolution is coming!"

The decision to massacre Russia's imperial family was taken by the "Ural authorities." The decision is consistent with the stated demands of Sverdlov, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Soviets of Workers and Soldiers Deputies.

The massacre's organizers and accompanying guards were militants involved in the organization of the future Communist party, the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. Its 1905 genesis was in the Urals when the group was under the direction of Sverdlov. At the time of the slaughter, the aforementioned were the main participants in the massacre of the Romanovs.

Long before the Wall Street inspired 1917 coup that

On April 30, 1918 the imperial family arrived at the Ekaterinburg station and was arrested. The prisoners were handed over to the Ural Regional Council (URC). From right to left above are pictured: Maria Romanova, V. Yakovlev, Czarina Alexandra, Czar Nicholas II and P.V. Guzakov. URC jailers from left to right are: A.D. Avdeev, P. Goloshchyokin, A. Beloborodov and B.V. Didkovsky. **Below, the Romanov daughters** are pictured in a portrait taken in 1916, just two years before their murder. Left to right are Olga, Tatiana, Maria and Anastasia,

delivered czarist Russia to mostly American corporate interests, Sverdlov and Bolshevik insurrectionists served prison sentences or were otherwise exiled to Siberia. Militant Sverdlov was exiled to Turukhansk as were Josef Stalin, Julius Martov (Tsederbaum) and Aron Solts.

The malevolent Sverdlov gathered around him the most aggressive and ruthless elements of this loose-knit association of brigands. Sverdlov was reputed to be pathologically sadistic. Such were the gratuitous cruelties inflicted on those he regarded as expendable that even fellow party members already accustomed to extreme violence were appalled.

On the eve of the 1905 Revolution and during his exile, Sverdlov formed an organization known as the Battle Squad of the People Weapons (BONV). This sinister terrorist group slaughtered indiscriminately in ways that would make today's ISIS terrorists appear docile by comparison. The band's victims included anyone thought to be in the pay of, or sympathetic toward, czarist Christian Russia.

The band increased its wealth following constant attacks on banks, post offices, cash desks, trains and shops. "They were desperate murderers," writes Eduard Hlystalov, who describes the marauders' leader as "the frail, bespectacled Yakov Sverdlov."

Philippe (Shaya-Isay Fram) Goloshchyokin, personal and plenipotentiary ambassador of Sverdlov, dealt with all the gang's organizational details. The Ural region was soon to become Sverdlov's personal fiefdom. The revolutionary placed those he considered loyal to him in government positions throughout the Urals.

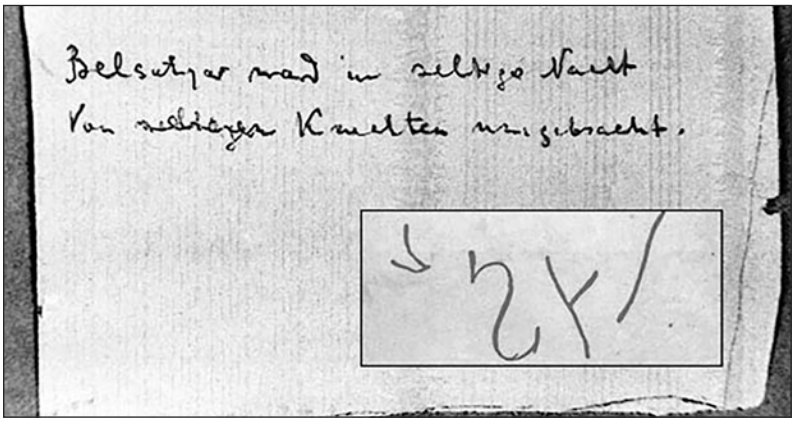
The train carrying the soon-to-be martyred family departed Tobolsk on April 26, 1918 to arrive in Tyumen during the evening of April 27. On April 30, the train from Tyumen arrived in Yekaterinburg, where Vasily Yakovlev signed over delivery of the imperial couple and their daughter Maria to the head of the Ural Council, Alexander Beloborodov.

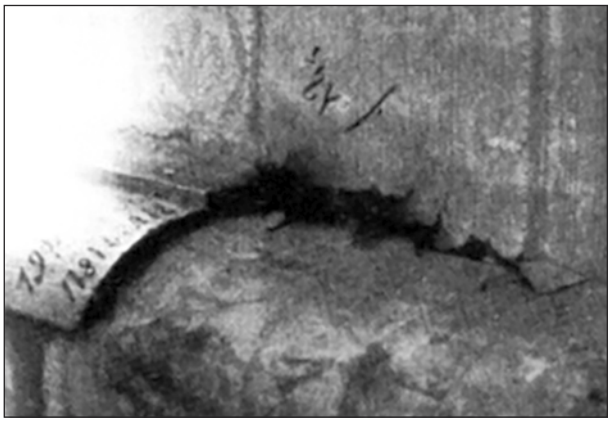
As the Bolsheviks increased their hold on Russia, confidence was such that it was decided that the children, the ill Alexei and his sisters Olga, Tatiana and Anastasia, were to rejoin their mother, father and sister Maria in Yekaterinburg. The children left Tobolsk in May 1918. Czarevich Alexei and his three sisters arrived in Yekaterinburg on May 23, 1918, accompanied by a group of servants and officials of the royal retinue.

On July 16, 1918, the day before the massacre, there arrived in Yekaterinburg a special train consisting of a locomotive and a single passenger carriage. The few passengers included one person in the black attire of a Jewish rabbi with his face disguised. The rabbi was greeted by Goloshchyokin and accorded with maximum respect as might a visiting dignitary. The rabbi was accompanied by a security detachment of six soldiers. Upon being directed to the basement of the Ipatiev house the rabbi traced kabbalistic signs and writing on the wall: "The czar sacrificed, the kingdom destroyed! This notifies all peoples about this."

Yakov Yurovsky supervised the imperial family's assassination. He was responsible for administering the *coup de grace* and afterward searching the bodies. Pyotr Voykov (Pinhus Wainer) took part in the shooting and assisted in carrying out the death strokes by bayoneting the victims. Later, he was delegated to destroy the family's remains through a combination of dismemberment and the use of sulfuric acid.

Scrawled writing was afterward found on the walls of the room in which the imperial family was slaughtered. These were originally translated and transcribed by German-Jewish poet Heinrich Heine (1797-1856) before being used by the killers. The lines appear on the wall which the imperial family had their backs to whilst being gunned





Left: Mysterious inscriptions were found on the wall of the half-cellar room where the royals were cut down in a hail of gunfire. The main bit of writing shown close up seems to read, in distorted German, "*Belsa[t]zar ward in selbiger Nacht Von seinen Kecter umgebracht.*" It means a gentile czar or tsar has been killed by Jews. **Inset left:** One of several undeciphered writings on the wall. **Right:** Additional graffiti outside the basement window.

A group of prominent Ural Bolsheviks—some of them involved in the slaughter of the royal family—is photographed at the grave of the Romanovs, 1924. Standing from left to right are: 1st—A.I. Paramonov, 3rd—M.M. Kharitonov, 4th—B.V. Didkovsky, 5th—I.P. Rumyantsev and 7th—A.L. Borchaninov. Sitting, left to right: 1st.—D. E. Sulimov, 2nd—G.S. Moroz, 3rd—M.V. Vasiliev, 4th—V. M. Bykov, 6th—P.Z. Ermakov. On the ground in front of V.M. Bykov is the Mauser gun awarded to P. Z. Ermakov. Inset left: Yakov Sverdlov.

down and stabbed. There was also writing discovered near the basement window of the Ipatiev house.

"*Belsatzar ward in selbiger Nacht / Von seinen Knechten umgebracht*," or in English, "Belshazzar was, on the same night, killed by his slaves."

In the Old Testament story, the king of the gentile Babylonians, Belshazzar, saw "the writing on the wall" foretelling his destruction (Daniel 5), and he was killed as punishment for his offenses against Israel's God.

In a clever play on the original Heine quotation, the unknown writer substituted "Belsa*tzar*" for Heine's spelling "Belsazar," in order to signal even more clearly his intended symbolism. The inscription described the racial/ethnic nature of the murders: A gentile "tzar" had just been killed as an act of Jewish retribution.

According to the guard's recollection, the empress and Grand Duchess Olga with others during the massacre made a vain attempt at crossing themselves. Yurovsky reportedly raised his gun at Nicholas's torso and fired; the czar fell dead, after which his killer shot the schoolboy son of the czar and czarina.

An assortment of killers then began shooting chaotically until all the intended victims had fallen. Several more shots were fired and the doors were then opened to disperse the smoke and fumes. A few of the martyrs survived the carnage. These unfortunates were stabbed to death with bayonets by Peter Ermakov. It was necessary for him and others to use bayonets as with the doors now open there was a need to keep the noise of the carnage muted.

The last martyrs to die were Tatiana, Anastasia and Maria. Between them the sisters were carrying a little over 1.3 kilograms of diamonds sewn into their clothing. This had given them a degree of protection from the gunshots. These young women and girls were mercilessly bayoneted to death.

Olga sustained a gunshot wound to the head. Maria and Anastasia were said to have crouched up against a wall covering their heads in terror until they were shot down. Then Yurovsky personally killed Tatiana and Alexei. Tatiana died from a single bullet through the back of her head. Alexei received two bullets to the head, one behind the ear after the executioners realized he had not been killed by the first shot. Anna Demidova, Alexandra's

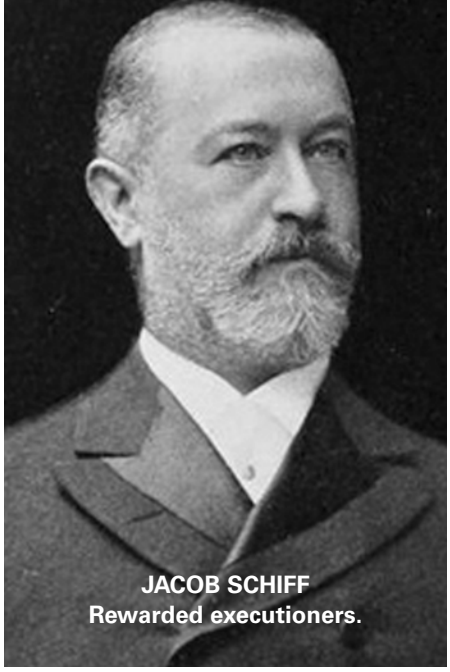
maid, survived the initial onslaught but was stabbed to death against the back wall while trying to defend herself with a small pillow that was filled with precious gems and jewels.

While the bodies were being placed on stretchers, one of the girls, possibly Anastasia, cried out and covered her face with her arm. Ermakov grabbed Alexander Strekotin's rifle and bayoneted her in the chest. When it failed to penetrate the young woman's torso he pulled out his revolver and shot her in the head.

Some of Pavel Medvedev's stretcher bearers had by now begun to rifle through the victims' clothes for valuables. On seeing such activity, Yurovsky demanded that they surrender looted items or be shot.

The attempt to completely destroy the imperial family's remains began the following day. This operation was assisted by Yurovsky and carried out under the direction of Pyotr Voykov (Pinhus Wainer). The occasion was supervised also by Goloshchyokin and Beloborodov.

Voykov recalled that dreadful scene with an involuntary shudder. He said that when this work was completed, the dismembered cadavers were thrown down a forest mine. Upon this appalling scene of carnage was poured gasoline and sulfuric acid. In a vain attempt to destroy all evidence of the massacre, the parts were afterward allowed to burn for two days.

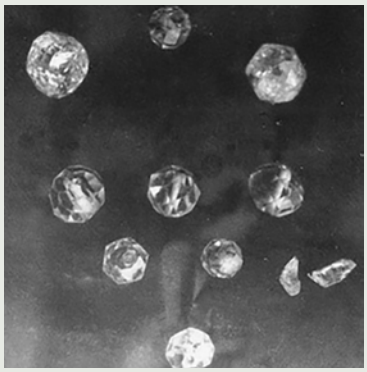


JACOB SCHIFF
Rewarded executioners.

Voykov later recounted: "It was a terrible picture. We, the participants of the burning of the corpses, were downright depressed about this nightmare. Even Yurovsky in the end could not resist and said that even those few days [were driving him] mad." (Besedovsky, G.Z., *On the Road to Thermidor*, 1997. 111-116.)

Soon after the massacre, Yekaterinburg was temporarily liberated by the White Army. An aim of the liberating armies was to discover the mystery of the imperial Russian family's disappearance. To carry out his investigations, the White Army's delegated investigator, Nikolai Sokolov, dressed as a peasant in order that he drew as little attention to himself as possible. It was at this point that the reward for the assassination of the imperial family posted by Wall Street banker Jacob Schiff was settled. Jacob Schiff (1847-1920) was the Jewish-American banker whose financial clout funded the 1904-1905 Japanese in their war against czarist Russia. Schiff's apologists and establishment historians say the banker's generosity was on account of

Nikolai Sokolov is shown inspecting the remains of a bonfire near Four Brothers mine outside Koptyaki.



Topaz gemstones found in Four Brothers mineshaft are from a necklace worn by of the czar's four daughters. Fifteen such stones were discovered in a pile of dirt there. Also found in the same pile of dirt was a 7.62 mm bullet from a Nagan pistol, evidently used in the murder of the Russian imperial family and their loyal servants.

the alleged anti-Semitism of Czar Nicholas II.

On the basis of the material brought before it the White Army's official investigator Sokolov drew the following conclusions:

> The corpses were brought to the mine under the cover of darkness in the early morning of July 17, 1918. Clothing was roughly cut (damage is found on buttons, hooks and eyes). The corpses were then dismembered and completely destroyed by fire and sulfuric acid. . . .

To explain the later finding of jewels, Sokolov explained that, according to the testimony of the witness Tyegleva, the grand duchess secretly sewed jewelry in her clothing. The princesses had also secreted gems in their apparel, some of which went unnoticed during the disposal of the family's remains.

When the mine shaft was later excavated, much jewelry was discovered. From the torn brassieres, a rain of pearls and precious stones cascaded. Some jewelry, mostly earrings and pendants, lay unnoticed in the surrounding grass. Despite the discovery of the jewelry, the executioners and body disposal team worked quickly to finish their work without their paying undue attention to individual items. Witnesses reported the movement of cars and trucks, carts and riders near Ganina Yama, 15 km north of Yekaterinburg. During the period July 17 to 19, 1918, this area was cordoned off by Red Guards. Sokolov writes that during these days grenade explosions were also heard.

Sokolov later managed to find two orders drawn up by Pyotr Voykov on July 17, 1918. These orders had been placed with a local drugstore named Russian Society.

Above, White Army investigator Nikolai Sokolov (1882-1924) is shown undercover, disguised as a peasant (inset right, the "real" Sokolov). It is thanks to this intrepid man that the world now knows for sure the full story of the death of the last Russian czar, his family and retainers. "I was summoned by [Adm. Alexander Kolchak, White Army commander] and entrusted with the investigation," Sokolov wrote. It was a case, he realized, of crucial importance to Russian history. The chief achievement of Sokolov was to prove the royal family was indeed shot to death, contrary to theories about their fate prevalent at the time. Even when the Whites retreated east after a series of defeats, Sokolov doggedly collected priceless documents and got them out of the country. He himself left Russia for Paris in March 1920, intending to secretly return to Russia and continue the investigation, but died at the young age of 42 in France.

EUGENE BOTKIN

IVAN KHARITONOV

ANNA DEMIDOVA

ALOISE TRUPP

Four more victims of the Bolsheviks, all killed in the basement of the Ipatiev house with the Romanovs.

The Church on Blood in Honor of All Saints Resplendent in the Russian Land was built on the site of the Ipatiev house in Yekaterinburg where Nicholas II and his family were martyred.

Each order bore the requirement to issue employee Commissariat Zimin with sulfuric acid. The first order was for 5 lbs. with 3 lbs. more placed in the second jar. In total, Zimin was issued 11 lbs. of acid for which was paid 196 rubles and 50 kopecks. According to Sokolov, the acid was delivered to the mine on July 17 and 18.

At the mine itself, traces of two large fires were discovered. Here, dozens of objects have since been discovered that relate to the murdered imperial family. Many items were burned or otherwise destroyed. Nothing was spared of the czar's family. Even their pet dogs were slaughtered.

> The corpses were dismembered and completely destroyed by fire and sulfuric acid.

Following the massacre of the imperial family the German-born Jacob Schiff celebrated the funding of the 1917 Bolshevik coup which had brought about regime change in Russia. Schiff had personally underwritten a substantial reward for the murder of the Russian royal family. This Jewish banker's investment funded a tyranny which, at the time of its collapse in 1990, is estimated to have directly or indirectly led to loss of life estimated between 70 and 100 million mostly European Christians. Thus, Schiff appears to have achieved the dubious distinction of being the biggest mass-murderer in the history of humankind.

On the night of the New York celebrations, a letter penned by the banker was read out to the ecstatic attendees: "Will you say for me to those present at tonight's meeting how deeply I regret my inability to celebrate

SACRIFICED ON THE ALTAR: Cartoon caricature Bolsheviks laugh as Lenin and Trotsky sacrifice a mitred religious figure representing the church of Mother Russia to their pagan god Karl Marx. The number 30 on the bag in the center may refer to the 30 pieces of silver paid to Judas according to the Bible for betraying his Lord.

with the Friends of Russian Freedom the actual reward of what we hoped for and striven for these long years?"—Jacob Schiff of the New York bankers Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Quote from: *New York Times*, March 24. 1917.

From this point on, the insurrection was to continue until 1922. Soon after the expulsion of the White Armies, corporate America and Europe moved in to plunder the assets of the large nation that was, before the coup, Imperial Russia.

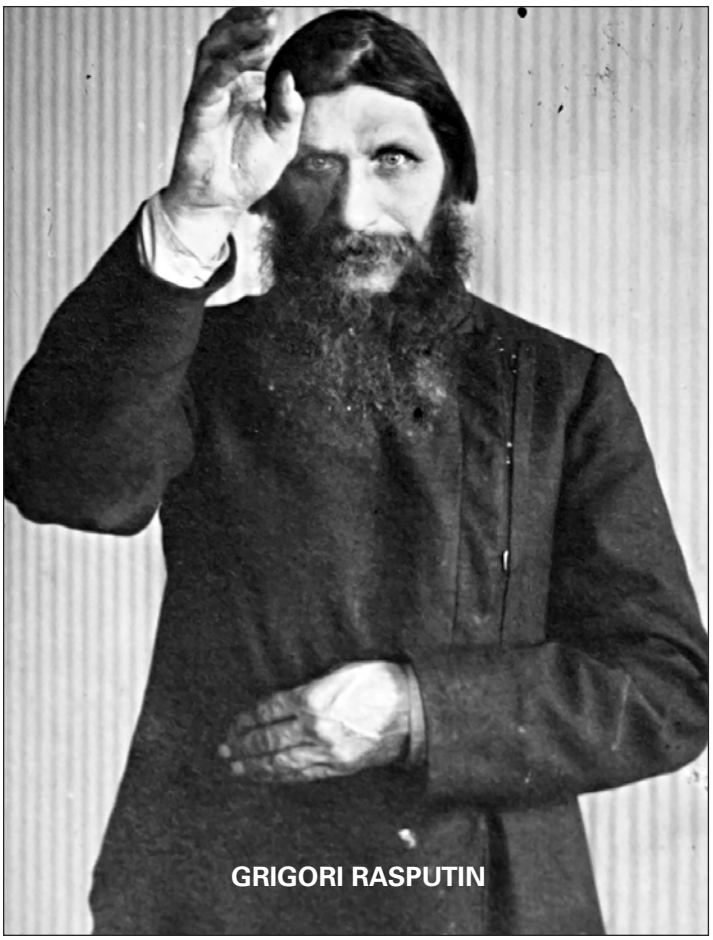
Yekaterinburg bore the name of Sverdlovsk from 1924 to 1991. The street on which the Ipatiev House was situated was renamed Sverdlov Street. In this grim building, Russian Emperor Nicholas II, his family and members of his household staff, were ruthlessly massacred. In 1991, a decision was made that this city's name be returned to its original name of Yekaterinburg.

During his tenure, Russian President Vladimir Putin has atoned for the crimes carried out by the Bolsheviks in some ways. Throughout the Russian Federation now appear monuments dedicated to the memory of the Gulag network of slave camps. Ipatiev house was razed to the ground during the Soviet period in 1977. On the ruins of the demolished house now stands Yekaterinburg's Church of the Blood Cathedral. In addition to the cathedral, the Church of St. Nicholas (the czar has since been canonized) has been built at the Romanov Monastery. This holy place of pilgrimage is situated close to where the czar and his family's remains were discovered at Ganina Yama. ❖

Michael Walsh Michael Walsh, leader of the British Movement from 1968 to 1984, is arguably the post-war's most influential ethno-nationalist. An Irish national, his father Patrick was a U.S. national guardsman and associate of Ernest Hemingway. A frontline fighter in four conflicts, his father's spirit inspired Michael to match his colorful life. Michael, an international journalist and broadcaster, was voted writer of the year by *Euro Weekly News*. Semi-retired, he lives in Mediterranean Spain and is the author of 39 books.

Rasputin

Unraveling the myths of Grigori Rasputin: revolutionary lies, academic fraud & the provisional government's "Emergency Commission of Inquiry"



GRIGORI RASPUTIN

Rasputin is usually depicted as an evil Svengali, mesmerizing upper-class women, drinking copious amounts of alcohol and engaging in other earthly pleasures. The problem is that most of what people think they know about Rasputin comes from extremely biased and unreliable propaganda sources.

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

In 1994, Russian Revisionist Oleg Platonov wrote:

> I discovered some interesting facts. No serious research on Rasputin was done in the Soviet times. There is not a single article (to say nothing of books) where Rasputin's life is described consistently, historically, on the basis of critical analysis of primary sources. All existing books and articles about Rasputin simply repeat in various combinations the same historic legends and anecdotes (with the revolutionary accusations), most of which are made up or fabricated just as false memoirs by Anna Vyrubova or shorthand reports of proceedings against "enemies of the people" from

The Defamation of Rasputin and the Royal Family

A young Grigori Rasputin (left) with fellow monks. The one on the right, Iliodor, may have staged the first attempt on Rasputin's life. After the revolution, Iliodor finished his life as a janitor in New York, having renounced the church and the monarchy, totally. At the time, the press depicted Rasputin as someone with great power at the palace. In reality, he never set foot in that palace, but the jealousy created was too much for certain members of the synod. In creating the myth of Rasputin, they attacked the royal family, which was a very unpopular thing to do in Russia at the time, earning the ire of the common people.

> the 1930s. In fact, they created a myth about Rasputin, with the only purpose being to blacken and discredit Russia, the spirituality of its people which, as we will see later, Rasputin represented to a certain extent. . . . This incredible rage coming from the pages of the yellow press targeted against Rasputin completely gave away those devilish firemen who were capable of getting what they wanted only by enormous and encompassing heat.

Few things in Russian history are as mysterious as the relations between the last Royal family and Grigori Rasputin. Most historians will claim the following, usually just repeating the majority opinion: first, that the czarevich was sick with hemophilia, and Rasputin had an ability to heal him. Second, that he was no monk, but a charlatan. Third, that Rasputin was a devious man playing on the czar's piety to worm his way into the family's life. Fourth, that Rasputin had some influence over policy, often tremendous and unwarranted. This is one of the things that led to the fall of the crown. And finally, that Rasputin had little control over his libido, making him lecherous and possibly a rapist.

He was killed, or so it was thought, for the good of the state.

There seems to be no reason to deny this set of propositions. After all, the police who were sent to spy on the fallen monk said that he was a drunk and a womanizer. Yet, since most things about Russia are distorted and misunderstood in the West, why should this one be any different? The fact is that it is not.

This article makes no claim Rasputin was a model of perfection. It merely states that the propositions above are, to one extent or another, false.

Under Alexander Kerensky, the Provisional Govern-

ment convened the "Emergency Investigation Committee for Misuses of Former Ministers and Other Chief Executives" (EIC). One would think that this would be a treasure-trove for historians. It is not. A good reason exists to explain this fact. The point was to uncover crimes and corruption in the old imperial bureaucracy. There is a good reason why this almost never gets mentioned in Russian history texts. It is because they admitted there were virtually none. Little corruption and no abuse of power were uncovered by the revolutionaries. Having every incentive to justify their recent bloodletting, the commission discovered nothing. It was swept under the rug. In 2018, it is still there.

Rasputin, too, was exonerated from all charges of corruption, drunkenness or serial fornication, though he did have a duaghter (see page 19). No records have ever been found of his being wealthy or even having a bank account. There is not a shred of evidence that he was ever the member of the Khlysty sect or any other bizarre group. The EIC, consisting of members who spread these rumors a few years earlier, said Rasputin was not pro-German and had no influence over foreign policy. Further, Czar Nicholas II himself ordered an investigation into Rasputin's character lest his family be taken in by a charlatan. Again, no evidence of wrongdoing was ever found.

The EIC stated:

> 19 July 1917:
>
> This testimonial delivered to Mikhail Mihailovich Leibikov certifies that not a single indication of Grigori Rasputin's political activity was disclosed by the High Commission of Inquiry. The inquiry into the influence of Rasputin on the imperial family was intensive but it was definitely established that that influence had its source only in the profound religious sentiment of their majesties. The only favor Rasputin accepted was the rental of his lodging, paid by the personal chancellor of his majesty. He also accepted presents made by the hands of the imperial family, such as shirts, waistbands, etc. . . . Rasputin had no connections with any foreign authorities. . . . [A]ll pamphlets and newspaper articles on the subject of Rasputin's influence and other rumors and gossip were fabricated by the powerful enemies of the emperor. This statement is given under the signature and seal of the Attorney General of the High Commission.
>
> —V.M. Rudnev (signature)

The fact is that the Provisional Government, set up after the formal abdication of the czar in 1917, had full access to all the private and public papers of the czar, the Duma and all government ministries, both private and public. Never has such an exhaustive commission into the form, behavior, structure and functioning of the royal government ever been attempted and, certainly, can never be again, given the full access to all records the commission had (much of which was destroyed by the Bolsheviks for obvious reasons). They found, not only no moral problems with Rasputin, but also that the imperial government maintained the highest standards in personal dignity while holding office. And all this from the sworn enemies of the Imperial government.

In his 1922 work on the matter, A.F. Romanov (no relation to the royal family), stated that: "The Extraordinary Commission of Inquiry investigator Rudnev made a written statement on the results of the commission's work which could not find literally anything to compromise Nicholas II and the empress."

This is extraordinary.

In the text of the EIC itself, the conclusion reads:

> It turns out that the supreme power in the last months of the old regime itself gradually delegated parts of their sovereign rights in the hands of ministers or senior officials. . . . All of us, comrades, lived under the old regime, and we all knew what was being done. We all think something terrible is happening in the police department. You know, in all fairness, it should be, not as it is in the depraved imagination of the Russian people, but what was really there. . . .
>
> In front of me [is] a document which is the Magna Carta of the police department as to its lawlessness. This document is called the "Instruction on the Organization and Conduct of Internal Supervision in the Gendarme and Investigative Offices." Entire generations, who gave themselves to the police, had a hand in the creation of this manual. All of them gradually perfect this system.

NO CORRUPTION FOUND

This, given to a revolutionary audience, means that they could find nothing in the police department worthy of legal prosecution. This suggests the new government was interested in the truth of the matter rather than revolutionary slogans. It also suggests the new state did not trust the ramblings of the media, utterly distasteful and slanderous as they were. It is an admission, loaded with all manner of revolutionary jargon, that they were wrong. The commission is kept out of history textbooks in the West for a reason: the judicial inquiry of the revolutionary government showed that there was little if any corruption in the Russian system. And they had so much incentive to discover it.

Rudnev continues:

> We began our committee's work; perhaps you will join in this respect to us and say we were right, at this point of view we consider as a whole, to grasp a general picture of the past months and years of the fallen regime. This is from a certain point of view: We conducted extensive investigative work; the other part of our commission is engaged

> in the [actionability] of these crimes, namely, to gather the evidence objectively so as to detail the offenses committed by officials as to whether they come under criminal law. Those crimes they have committed are to be punished. If you pay attention only to the concluding lines of future indictments, you will be disappointed. You might say that it will merely be the usual abuse of power and the overexertion of state authority. That conclusion would be false, my comrades.

Bringing this up here is to say that the "facts" of the corruption of Rasputin, ministers, bureaucrats, the court or policy was nonexistent. This means the entire history of the era has to be rewritten. None of this, however, should be surprising to the prescient reader. Czar Nicholas II was personally impeccable, and his personal stamp is felt all over the governing structure. The government in Petrograd was small, especially when compared to Europe, and its duties were well delineated. The bureaucracy was highly professional and ranked according to military ascendancy. In other royal states, serving in this capacity was a sacred trust before God. At a time when that was taken very seriously, the foibles of the Petrograd state pale in comparison to the mass slaughters of the 20th century to come.

Up until recently, Revisionist material in English on Rasputin was very scarce. He is universally seen as a force of evil, and has taken almost an archetypal presence in the Western mind. A few years ago, a book on the life of Rasputin, written by one who actually knew the man, was re-released as *Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint*. The author, Dr. Elizabeth Judas, was the wife of Alexander Ivanovich, an officer in the czar's secret service. Her uncle was a major figure in the imperial government. For years, this manuscript, called today *Neither Devil nor Saint*, lay rather undisturbed, out of print for decades and completely ignored by mainstream Russian scholarship.

Through a series of very interesting events, events that themselves tell much of local politics in the early part of the 20th century, the author, as a young child, made the acquaintance of Rasputin while living in Siberia, where she had many relatives. She knew Rasputin long before the czar did. It was the author's uncle, Dr. Lebikov, who first suggested to the royal family that this charismatic wanderer from Siberia be brought to the palace to pray for the ailing czarevich, Alexei. Rasputin was not a priest, nor a monk, nor did he ever have a desire to be ordained or tonsured. The czarevich suffered from acute pains in his stomach, but this was never diagnosed as hemophilia, nor is there any evidence of this serious disease in his medical records, or even within the correspondence between Nicholas and Alexandra.[1]

The distracted royal couple had no difficulty in permitting this Siberian religious man entrance into the

Poison or the Royal Disease?

This is a picture of Czar Nicholas II with the only male of his children, the Czarevich Alexei. Alexei was a sickly child, thus his mother's insistence on keeping a healer with the gifts of Rasputin close by. Some hack historians have alleged that Rasputin was, in fact, poisoning the boy to create the need for his medical services and thus gain access to the royal family. However, many of Queen Victoria's male descendants were cursed with bad health, hemophilia in particular plaguing the family line. Nicholas and Alexandra themselves were not sure little Alexei would make it out of infancy as he had prolonged bleeding periods. We now know that Rasputin was not poisoning the boy. A DNA study done on Romanov remains has shown that Alexei suffered from hemophilia B, a rare subtype of the illness. So much for that Rasputin myth.

palace,[2] though his appearance, with long hair and beard, wearing traditional Russian peasant dress, did cause a stir among the nobility at court, many of whom were incensed to find such a commoner at the palace. Keep in mind that Russian dress and appearance were forbidden in the public square by Peter I, though that Enlightenment-era prejudice had long subsided. So foreign was he to Petrograd that the very appearance of Russian dress filled the court nobles with anger. Czar Nicholas II sought to temper this substantially. The nobility remained followers of Peter while Nicholas looked elsewhere for inspiration, to both Peter's father, Alexei, for whom the czarevich was named, and his own father, Alexander III).

One great flaw in Nicholas's reign was his inability to control the powerful and obnoxious nobility (including other members of the extended Romanov clan). To be fair, this was no easy task. Not only did Nicholas have certain familial responsibilities toward them, they also were possessed of political power in their own right, as well as access to substantial fortunes. Nicholas's illustrious father, Alexander III, succeeded in controlling this element, which is in part explanatory as to why terror activity and revolutionary politics substantially subsided during his reign.

Of course, Alexander was very different from his son, being much larger and more intimidating, Alexander personally often used physical coercion to control the more restless members of the clan. Nicholas was not of this temperament, being more refined than his father, but he eventually paid for his lack of a hard line in this matter. Nicholas wanted a court (and society at large) that relied less on violence and more on the traditions of Old Russia. This is manifest in his disarmament papers distributed to the old allies of the Holy Alliance.

Furthermore, Nicholas was a Slavophile. This means, in a nutshell, that Nicholas believed that Russia's strength was in her peasant tradition, her agriculture, the commune and the church, all of which Nicholas was attached to not merely as a political figure, but also as a Russian man. The nobility, by and large, had long abandoned these ideas. To Nicholas, Rasputin represented the best in the Russian peasant: hardy, simple, pious. Rasputin made a powerful impression on the royal couple. This also meant that the schism between the nobles and the czar, a very significant rupture in Russian history, was growing by the moment.

RASPUTIN & HYPNOSIS

Rasputin was religiously opposed to the use of hypnosis or any sort of "mesmerism" in religious life. He made this clear to Dr. Judas on many occasions. There is no evidence that he was a part of any sect that used these techniques, nor is there any proof he was even aware of their techniques apart from reputation. Rasputin was able to calm Alexei during his times of physical pain, and it was in this that his services were important. Rasputin did not cure Alexei of anything, but though prayer, was able to soothe the nerves of the young heir.

He never took any credit for his services, saying only that God is responsible for the alleviation of Alexei's pain. Nor did Rasputin seek any reward for his services, and was very quick to leave the palace when he was no longer needed. In fact, it is worth noting that Rasputin routinely left the company of the royal family with intentions to go back to Siberia. It was only through the pleading of the royal couple that he returned. This is rather curious behavior from someone who was "power mad." In fact, twice, Rasputin packed up to leave for his native land, but was enticed back by Alexandra, who clearly needed Rasputin to soothe the czarevich.

Consulting eyewitnesses, there is no evidence that Rasputin had any political agenda whatsoever. There is substantial reason to doubt he was even a monarchist, though he respected the reigning royal family. The author claims that Rasputin told her that praying for the czar was wrong, and only the poor and needy should be prayed for. However odd this statement might be, it hardly reflects any belief in royalism.

He was close to the royal family, but this should not be exaggerated. He was far from a perennial presence, but it did not take long for Rasputin to make enemies. The first sin he committed was to foil an assassination attempt on the heir to the throne.

Apparently, several members of the palace nobility were ordering one of Alexei's nurses to rub a certain powder on his rectum. The nurse was told that this was a medication brought back from the Middle East to treat Alexei's condition. Rasputin, suspicious, asked that it be analyzed, only to discover that it was poison. As soon as this concoction was no longer applied, the czarevich's illness disappeared. (Judas, 102-103)

There was no question in Rasputin's mind after this that there was a cabal in the palace against the young heir. Rasputin's days were numbered, and he knew it. But it was this incident that sealed the bond of trust between the royal family and Rasputin.

It didn't help matters when a certain Prince Felix Yusapov approached Rasputin, asking him to intercede with the royal family for the oldest Romanov daughter's hand. Rasputin, after being offered a bribe, refused. Eventually, the story began to circulate, and Prince Yusapov moved to England to avoid further embarrassment. From there, Yusapov began to circulate stories about Rasputin at the English press.

Among his accusations were that Rasputin was a Jew, that he had an out-of-control libido, and that he was an alcoholic. From this time on (about 1909), the stories about Rasputin began to circulate with fervor. Always looking for something, anything, to discredit a

rapidly growing Russia, the British press put that garbage on the front page.

Returning to the EIC, it reads concerning Rasputin:

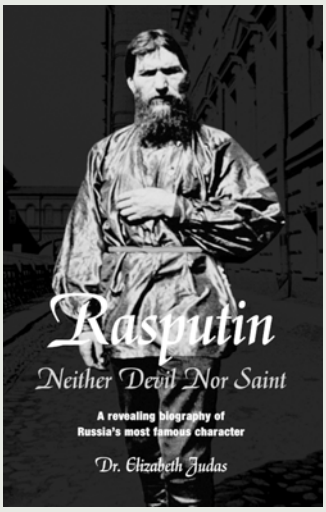
> This testimonial delivered to Mikhail M. Lebikov certifies that not a single indication of Rasputin's political activity was disclosed by the [EIC]. The inquiry was intensive, but it was definitely established that his influence was only in the profound religious sentiments of their majesties. The only favor Rasputin accepted was the rental of his house, paid by the personal chancellor of his majesty. He also accepted presents made by the hands of the imperial family, such as shirts, waistbands etc. That Rasputin had no connection with any foreign authorities [is established]. *That all pamphlets and newspaper articles on the subject of Rasputin's influence and other rumors and gossip were fabricated by powerful enemies of the emperor*. This statement is given under the signature and seal of the attorney general of the High Commission [quoted from Judas, 189, emphasis added].

This paragraph alone means that the history of early 20th-century Russia needs to be rewritten. That "newspaper articles" were fabricated is a potent admission by such a body, since it means this was a normal way for important political issues to be described by the press. What else was fabricated by powerful forces?

It is normally told that Rasputin was finally slain after nearly every conceivable form of killing had failed: from poison to bullets to drowning to beatings. Rasputin was murdered by a group known as the "Mad Gang," a group of extremely high-ranking but also very amoral nobles and politicians who sought the eventual overthrow of Nicholas (and the monarchy in general) and their own installation in power. Among them was Duma president Rodzianko, Vladimir Purishkevich and Prince Yusipov.

Apparently, according to later police reports, Rasputin was aware of the reason the liberal Prince Yusipov wanted him at his house, though the cover story was to pray for his ailing wife. In several confessions from Yusipov, he said that he first wanted to poison Rasputin, but he refused to eat the cakes especially prepared for him, nor the wine, all of which was poisoned. Eventually, he simply shot Rasputin, and dumped his body into the River Neva, where, according to the autopsy, he died of drowning. It was a rather quick affair, bereft of the drawn-out final death throes so popular among cinematographers.

Much of the upper nobility in St. Petersburg was frankly being converted to liberalism as the 20th century got started. Many of them resented the traditionalism of the emperor (though a traditionalism strongly tinged with practical good sense), and, certainly, the presence of an "uneducated hick" at court. It might be mentioned



RASPUTIN
NEITHER DEVIL NOR SAINT

Rasputin was a prophet of great renown. Yet his prophecies were ignored by many of Russia's nobility—to their ultimate sorrow. In predicting the disastrous revolution he stated to the royal family: "My death will be your death," and so it was. His life was one of the first to be taken. In many other events, Rasputin accurately forecast the future. His reputation as a prophet rivaled his reputation as a healer and religious leader. From the frozen wastes of Siberia to the palace of the Romanovs, he was renowned as no other man but the czar.

Author Dr. Elizabeth Judas states: "My uncle, a doctor in the immediate service of the czar, accompanied Rasputin on his first trip to European Russia and then introduced him to the royal family. It was my uncle who suggested to the royal couple that they send for Rasputin so that he might pray for Alexei, the sick czarevich, thereby being responsible for his first entry into the Imperial Court."

She continued: "Rasputin's activities at court I knew in detail, for my late husband was a member of the Russian secret police. . . . The police system was such that nothing escaped their attention and even the minutest details were recorded." The real reason for Rasputin's work for the royal family, as told by Dr. Judas, is more fascinating than the fantastic tales which have been told about him.

The miraculous cures Rasputin was able to bring to the suffering and ailing,, and his work among the poor as well as the wealthy is verified by Judas herself. The theory of mesmerism in his cures is erroneous, she claims, but Rasputin's great accomplishments and popularity made him many enemies. The story of his tragic end is told in word and picture. Softcover, 218 pages, #432, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.) Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thur. 9-5 ET to purchase.

that Rasputin was not uneducated, though he certainly had strong peasant roots. He appeared only when Alexei needed him and very rarely at other times. He was not a perennial sight there.

Many of the nobility threw their weight behind the liberal reformers and, slowly but surely, the upper reaches of the nobility were turning against Nicholas. The emperor was surrounded by turncoats and traitors, each viewing himself as the future president of a republican Russia, or even as the next emperor. It reached a point where, except for a few trusted intimates, Nicholas was unsure who he could trust. Ultimately, it was Rasputin and Alexandra.

Significantly, the author reports many of the spiritual teachings of Rasputin. He never sought disciples, but he certainly attracted them, and one of his most ardent was Dr. Judas. Now, here is where things get sticky. Though there is no direct evidence that Rasputin was ever a member of one of the small sects that dotted the Russian landscape, some of his teachings are eccentric in the context of Russian Orthodoxy, a view the royal family was certain he espoused.

In short, this book is a well-done Revisionist understanding of Rasputin from one of his ardent supporters and disciples. There is every reason to believe her most important points about the man, and his enemies, largely because they derive solely from eyewitnesses and police reports. For this reason alone, it is an extremely important book. It will not be taken seriously by scholars in "Russia studies," for it proves one of the major points made by monarchists, then and now: That the nobility in St. Petersburg was anti-royalist and viewed "parliamentary democracy" as merely a means to gain power under the ubiquitous slogan of "human rights." Dr. Judas clearly, and through firsthand accounts solely, bears this age-old contention out. The peasants were right after all: The czar was good, his bureaucrats and nobles, bad. This refrain is to be found in peasant folk songs and dances from the 15th century onward, and Dr. Judas shows they were not too far off.

The police were not of one mind on Rasputin. For example, officer N. Prilina stated that Rasputin was always sober (January 4, 1910). There is a theory that Rasputin was hired to heal the schism with the Old Believers. The murder of Rasputin was to be the first stage in a revolutionary coup. Rasputin was a means to "desacrilize" the monarchy without attacking it directly. His eminence, Archbishop Ambrose (Schurov), in 2002, at the Royal Orthodox Conference held in Ivanovo on May 18, said: "Rasputin suffered many attacks from the enemies of Russia. The press created a hatred of the crown so as to cast a shadow on the royal family." (quoted from Platonov, 1996)

Three saintly elders at the time, Jerome (Verendyakin), Kirill (Pavlov) and Nicholas (Guryanov), all revered Rasputin for his righteous behavior. However, the first attack on Rasputin, printed in 1910, came from the Supreme Council of Russian Freemasonry through its organs *Slovo* and *Russian Word*. Masons V.A. Maklakov, I.V. Gessen, M. Vinaver, twin brother princes Dolgorukys were its owners and backers. B.I. Nicholas's book *Russian Freemasons and the Revolution* strongly implicates the Supreme Council of Russian Freemasonry as a major player in the fight against the crown using Rasputin. (Platonov, 2006)

M.V. Rodzianko, the chair of the Duma, admitted it was the Masonic congress in Brussels that led him to begin attacking Rasputin. (Rodzianko, 1990) This newly published version of his memoirs affirms the role of the lodges. It should be noted that the Russian Baptist J.S. Prokhanov stated that with Rasputin gone, the "Reformation of Russia" can proceed. (Multatuli, 2011)

The English government wanted to see the czar overthrown, as Russia was quickly becoming the most important threat to global British dominance. The BBC aired a documentary in 2007 called "Killing Rasputin" suggesting that a member of the MI6 killed him. According to the press service of the BBC, retired Scotland Yard inspector Richard Cullen and historian Andrew Cook conducted a new study on the death of Rasputin. They found that Rasputin was most likely killed by an agent of the British Secret Intelligence Bureau (then known as the Secret Intelligence Service MI6), Oswald Rayner, who was then working at the imperial court in St. Petersburg.

Immediately after its accession to power, the Provisional Government not only destroyed the tomb and remains of Rasputin, but also created a special commission of inquiry to witness firsthand the sabotage of Rasputin's Russia.

BRITS MURDER RASPUTIN?

Andrew Cook said that Cullen studied the official medical documents about the death of Rasputin, post-mortem photographs of his body and the crime scene. Attentive Britons caught a bullet hole in the center of the forehead, which is clearly seen in post-mortem photographs of Rasputin. This leaves little doubt that whoever shot Rasputin was either a professional marksman and/or fired at a short distance. Certainly, being an opponent of the war, England desperately needed Rasputin out of the way and his reputation destroyed.

> Although Rasputin is constantly accused of debauchery—wrote A. Vyrubova—it seems strange that when I started my role on the commission of inquiry, there was not a single woman in St. Petersburg, or in Russia, who would make accusations against him. . . . A photograph was found that appeared that he had finished lunch or dinner. There was a table with food residues, unfinished glasses

> which then depicted Rasputin and some priest with some laughing women. Behind them was a band that gave the impression of revelry. On closer study, this picture shows that two male figures [had been] etched: one between Rasputin and standing beside him as a nurse, and another between the priest and, standing next to him, a lady. Later it turned out that the picture was taken in the hospital after breakfast. . . . (Abbot Seraphim *Orthodox Czar-Martyr*. Spiritual Mission. Beijing. 1920).

Another investigator of the Extraordinary Commission of Inquiry, V.M. Rudnev, exposed yet another myth about the alleged wealth of Rasputin. It turned out that after his death there was not a penny in savings. He was poor. His friends stated to the commission that Rasputin was not a heavy drinker. In fact, the only time anyone observed him drinking was during any travel, and the drink was some sort of sweet wine. He fully supported Nicholas's decision to ban alcohol during the war. In 1910, the police tailing Rasputin in Siberia observed him in his own village totally sober all the time.

The Special Investigation Committee also peered into his alleged mistresses and orgies. Rudnev headed this part of the commission, and his final report notes that no reliable witnesses can be produced that show any of this. In fact, the main "mistress," Anna Vyrubova, was carefully examined and it was affirmed that she was still virginal.

Rasputin's contemporaries said that the empress and Rasputin controlled Russia together at the expense of Nicholas and "the people." Many who actually knew Rasputin said that he had no interest in politics and did not seek power. Rudnev, again, working for the commission above, interviewed many witnesses and could not find any clear reference to any sort of "control" over political life or the court.

Bishop Alexis of Tobolsk, formerly the exarch of Georgia, thoroughly studied the investigative file of Rasputin from this same Provisional Government inquiry. He went to Tyumen in order to interview others who knew Rasputin. The bishop came back with no evidence that Rasputin was a sectarian and, in addition, established that he was a firmly grounded Orthodox monk.

In addition to his personal impressions according to this case, Alexis interviewed the clergy and council of the Intercession Church in Tyumen. He was informed that there was little sectarian activity in the region and the property owned by Rasputin's family was never known to be anything other than Orthodox. As a form of expiation for the slander of Rasputin, the bishop then donated 500 rubles for the construction of the temple in the village, a new altar cross of 84% solid gold, four silver gilded lamps and a large golden table to house the icon of Christ.

This sort of evidence throws a very different light over the Rasputin issue. The English saw the Russians as their greatest threat, especially after the expansion of the Baku oilfields. Rasputin was the thin end of a wedge forged by the old nobility who demanded power at the expense of tradition, the crown, the people and the church they had long abandoned. Attacks on Rasputin would delegitimize the monarchy, which would bring an oligarchy to power easily tempted by the massive wealth of the Bank of England.

Rasputin had little effect on policy, was not particularly close to the royal family (except where the czarevich was concerned), was not a drunk, a womanizer nor a

Rasputin's Daughter

Born in 1898, Maria Rasputin was the daughter of Grigori Rasputin. During the captivity of the Romanov family, there were rumors that her husband, Boris Soloviev, was organizing rescue attempts with monarchical factions. She wrote two works of great value concerning her father. These works are hard to find today. Her final book, *The Man Behind the Myth*, argues, as some Orthodox Christians in Russia do, that Grigori was a saint with such great healing powers they could only have come from God.

sectarian. These are carefully stage-managed slogans of a global ruling class just beginning to exercise their power. "Backward" regimes like Russia needed to "get with the times" and go into debt with London. That, after all, was the "rational" way to finance growth. Russia had found another way, and this was intolerable.

Rasputin was one prong in a well-financed strategic attack on czarist Russia that was poised to rule an entire continent. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 This correspondence was, interestingly enough, conducted in English.

2 Rasputin probably arrived in St. Petersburg in the fall of 1904. He went to the St. Alexander monastery to stay. He met with the Archimandrite Hermogen. Given that this was a powerful institution, he met the famed theologian Bishop Theophan of Poltava, who was quite taken with Rasputin's knowledge. This friendship led to his meeting the Countess Sophia Ignatieva, who, in turn, introduced him to Milica of Montenegro and her sister Anastasia. From here, he met the czar in November of 1905.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Varfolomeyev, V. (2012) *The Results of the Emergency Provisional Commission on the Investigation of the Government*. Social Sciences, Politics and law, 2(22), UDC (342, 518 9, in Russian).

Romanov, A.F. (1922) *Nicholas II and His Government According to the Extraordinary Commission of Inquiry in Two Volumes*. Russian Annals, Paris, 1922, in Russian.

Archbishop Ambrose Schurov (2002) "Masons Slandered Rasputin." *Imperial News*, in Russian.

www.imperiyanews.ru/details/6151488f-aebd-4ecd-a4c1-66cbe7de1dff.

Voronina, Daria (2013) "Seven Fables about Gregory Rasputin." *RG*, in Russian.

https://rg.ru/2013/12/16/raspurin-site.html.

Judas, Dr. Elizabeth (1951) *Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint*. Available from The Barnes Review for $20.

Platonov, O.A. (1996) *The Truth About Grigori Rasputin*. Saint Petersburg, in Russian.

Multatuli, Peter (2011) "Why the Dark World Turned on Rasputin." *Orthodox Combat* (Interview in Russian).

http://pravoslav-voin.info/pravvoiny/88-pochemu-temnyj-mir-opolchilsya-na-rasputina.html.

Rodzianko, M.V. (1990) *Collapse of the Empire*. Interbook.

Memoirs of Contemporaries About Grigory Rasputin. Compiled by the Editors of the Journal *Third Rome*, 2016, in Russian.

http://3rm.info/publications/7944-vospominaniya-sovremennikov-o-grigorii-rasputine.html.

Evsin, I. (2016) "Grigory Rasputin and the Main Arguments About His 'Perversion.'" *Journal of the Russian Folk*, in Russian.

Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D. is originally from Union County, N.J. He completed his Ph.D. at the University of Nebraska, writing his dissertation on Michael Oakeshott's critique of modernity. His first job out of college was working with TBR. He is a former professor of history at Mt. St. Mary's University. Matt resides in Franklin County, Pa., where he teaches and writes on Russian history and politics.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT. BOOK NOT SOLD BY THE BARNES REVIEW

Freemasonry, Communism & the Plot Against the Church

Maurice Pinay's book ***The Plot Against the Church***, written in 1962, and translated into five languages, is a comprehensive review of the hate filled 2,000-year Jewish-inspired war against the Roman Catholic Church, and a warning of the dangers posed in the Vatican II Council. For centuries, the enemies of Christ have placed fifth columns into the Catholic Church in order to achieve their goals of worldwide Jewish imperialism.

During the Second Vatican Council, a small Masonic fifth column of Cardinals and Bishops, under the pain of excommunication, who were sympathetic to Communism and Zionism, controlled most of the proceedings and outcome of the Council. They, under misguided thinking, thought the Church would have a place in the New World Order when fully established.

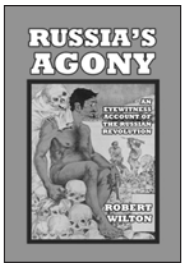
For over 50 years the current conciliar Catholic Church has only appeared and posed as the real Roman Catholic Church, as it has gone along with the promoters of Globalism and the New World Order war names for International Communism.

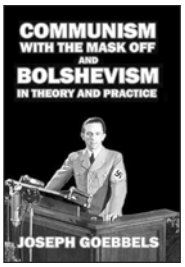
Because we have been warned, we are not without hope. The Blessed Mother of God in 1607 at Quito, Ecuador said, "In the second half of the 20th century the church will undergo a severe and frightful crisis." In 1846 at LaSalette, France, she said, "Rome will lose the Faith and become the seat of Anti-Christ." Finally, at Fatima, Portugal in 1917 she again said, "the Faith will disappear from many nations."

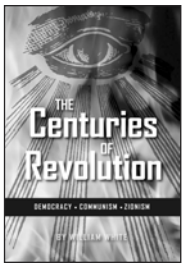
Generally speaking the modern-day Catholic Church has been serving for the past 50 years the forces of Anti-Christ and helping to prepare for his advent upon the world stage.

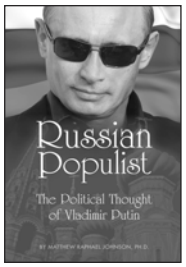
Order *The Plot Against the Church* — 714 pages footnoted with an extensive bibliography, $22.95 + $3 S&H in the U.S.—from Christian Book Club of America, P.O. Box 90056, Palmdale, CA 93590-0566. Email pser582955@msn.com. Phone or Fax: 661-274-2240. (Outside U.S. please email for S&H rates.)

REVISIONIST BOOKS ON RUSSIAN HISTORY









Stalin's War of Extermination, 1941-1945: Planning, Realization and Documentation

By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet it was viciously censored in the rest of the West. Luckily, Hitler launched Operation Barbarossa and thwarted Stalin's plan. Thousands of copies have been sold by TBR. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, ***$30.***

Solzhenitsyn: Russia & the Jews Special September/October 2008 issue

First-ever full-length English review of massive banned book from Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Unavailable in the West in English. Details: the end of the czars and the holocaust of 60 million Christians; the 1917 Jewish revolution in Russia; the Ukrainian Terror Famine; life in the gulag; Bolshevism in Europe; pogroms; the Russian Civil War; Stalin's top killers; Jewish commissars; the populating of Russia by outsiders; and much, much more! ***$10 ea. for 1-2; $8 ea. for 3+.***

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution

By Robert Wilton. The author provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental and bloody events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union from the ashes of the world's largest Christian state. Wilton provides a full historical background of the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the brutal seizure of power by the Bolsheviks and their Jewish leaders. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity. Explains what was really going on under in Russia at the time. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27.*

Communism With the Mask Off AND Bolshevism in Theory & Practice

By Dr. Joseph Goebbels. Here are two dramatic speeches, made by the German minister of propaganda, at the famous Nuremberg rallies of 1935 and 1936, which sum up the National Socialist interpretation of Communism and its threat to the world. *ALSO INCLUDES . . . Bolshevism in Theory and Practice* (1936), Here Goebbels discusses the social, political and economic consequences of Marxism—and how Germany had broken that menace. Softcover, 64 pages, #673, *$12.*

The Centuries of Revolution: Democracy, Communism & Zionism

Author and activist Bill White has stepped forward with an unsettling—but highly readable and consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional European and American culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of the organized Jewish community. Democracy, Communism and Zionism are the tools used to wreak their global mayhem. Softcover, 200 pages, #617, *$25.*

The Hungarian Terror: Béla Kun Strangles a Nation

Author Dr. Edward Fields describes—without the poison of political correctness—how Hungary was left is disarray after WWII, how Kun came to power, his alliance with Vladimir Lenin and other radical Bolsheviks, how Kun ruled Hungary with an iron fist and how the Hungarian people finally rose up against his murderous regime and sent him scurrying to Crimea with the blessing of Lenin. Many photographs of the perpetrators of the terror. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 61 pages, color covers, #702, 5.5 x 8.5, *$7.*

Communism in Germany! The Truth About the Communist Conspiracy

By Adolf Ehrt. This illustrated work shows that the Communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was far advanced. Bombings, assassinations and a planned list of murders and street violence were already under way when the Reichstag arson took place as part of the plan to create a Soviet Germany. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, *$20.*

Chief Culprit: Stalin's Grand Design to Start WWII

By Victor Suvorov. Suvorov—author of *Icebreaker*—gives us the real history behind WWII in Europe. He moves the debate beyond the typical mainstream explanation of the German-Soviet conflict into a titanic conflict for the survival of Europe. Josef Stalin's long-term plan to invade and conquer Europe was thwarted by Hitler by two weeks in 1941 with Operation Barbarossa. Had Hitler not done so, Europe would have been overrun by the Communist hordes. Hardcover, 330 pages, #526, *$29.*

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin

With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Vladimir Putin has become a trusted populist leader, and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity. By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.—an acknowledged expert on Slavic and Russian studies. Softcover, 178 pages, #630, *$25.*

TBR subscribers get 10% off! Use the form on page 64 of this issue to order or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge.

ANOTHER 6 MILLION?

A New Look at the Pogroms Against the Jewish Inhabitants of Czarist Russia

THE "CZARIST POGROMS" OF THE LATE 18TH AND EARLY 19TH CENTURY are, according to the author, mythic fables designed to discredit Russia's Christian rulers. In the January/February 2015 issue of TBR, we discussed, in particular, the investigations of Gavrila Romanovich Derzhavin, sent by Czar Paul I to get to the truth about serious claims of abuse made by the czar's Jewish citizens. In this article we hear from several prominent Russian Revisionist scholars on the subject, and the author addresses whether Czar Nicholas was persecuting his Jewish subjects. Was pogrom propaganda all part of a multi-pronged campaign to sway world opinion and help pave the way for the Bolshevik revolution?

Czar Alexander III, one of the most popular and successful emperors of all Russia, and Nicholas II's father. He crushed the far left and instituted factory legislation to protect workers, making it the most advanced country in Europe in that department. He died in 1894 from injuries received in an earlier assassination attempt years before.

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

The official history says that from the late 19th century to World War I, Jews in western Russian cities were targeted by the "Black Hundreds" and the government in mass "pogroms." This is a buzzword designed to reinforce the strange idea that the crime of attacking Jews is different from the crime of attacking anyone else. These riots, the academics will tell us, "killed millions and millions."

They go on to insist that these Jews were targeted for "no reason," and the violence was "instigated by the czar" due to "blind hate." While this is a common historical claim whenever Jews are concerned, as usual, none of this is true. Western Russian violence at this time had several qualities in common: Few Jews were killed. In fact, Jews were almost always the aggressors and Jews

JEWS ABUSED: This picture depicts a common scene in mainstream history books: Jews in Ukraine being attacked by Christians for no reason, near the end of the empire. In reality, it never happened. In so many cases, the Jews were better armed than the police, as Russian gun laws did not apply in the Pale of Settlement.

were far better armed than the local police in cities such as Vilna, Starodub, Odessa and Kiev.

One of the more important reasons for the creation of this myth is to cover over the crimes of liberal and leftist movements in Russia at the time. Between 1905 and 1906, the Socialist Revolutionaries murdered 15 governors and mayors, 267 security officials and 12 bishops. That is only a single leftist party in one year. All told, those killed and injured by leftist terror between 1905 and 1907 are more than 20,000. The majority of the terrorists were Jews. The pogroms were a cover story for this violence.

THE ORIGINS OF THE MYTH

Solzhenitsyn writes in his famed *Two Hundred Years Together* that the "pogroms" began after the murder of Alexander II by Jewish revolutionaries. He makes it clear that in the initial Odessa pogrom, one Jew was killed. Troops were sent into this immensely important economic region to stop all violence. Property was destroyed by the spontaneous rage of local Russians, but no fatalities were reported immediately after the czar's murder. In some cases, Greek merchants, the Jews' competition, were involved. Count N.P. Ignatiev, the interior minister [see page 25], is said to have "ordered" these pogroms, but instead he crushed them. About 2,000 were arrested in Kiev alone when the anti-liberal (and hence, anti-Jewish) uprisings began.

Alexander III thought the treatment of peasant rioters was too lenient. Violence in these westernized, wealthy regions was certainly not in the czar's interest.

Other than Solzhenitsyn and Oleg Platonov, both John Klier and Andrew Joyce have popped the mythical bubble of the pogroms that have become the most critical and important aspect of Russian Jewish mythology. Royce is important because he spends so much time laying out the motivation of the myth. Royce wrote in 2012:

> In the pages of [the British *Daily Telegraph*], it was stated that "these Russian atrocities are only the beginning. The Russian officials themselves countenance these barbarities." Around this time in Continental Europe, Prussian Rabbi Yizhak Rülf established himself as an "intermediary" between Eastern Jewry and the West, and,

according to Klier, one of his specialties was the spreading of "sensationalized accounts of mass rape." Other major sources of pogrom atrocity stories were the *New York Times*, the *London Times*, and the *Jewish World*. It would be the *Jewish World* which furnished the majority of these tales, having sent a reporter "to visit areas that had suffered pogroms." Most of the other papers simply reprinted what the *Jewish World* reporter sent them. The atrocity stories carried by these newspapers provoked global outrage. There were large-scale public protests against Russia in Paris, Brussels, London, Vienna, and even in Melbourne, Australia. However, "it was in the United States that public indignation reached its height." Historian Edward Judge states that the American public was spurred on by reports of "brutal beatings, multiple rapes, dismemberment of corpses, senseless slaughter, painful suffering and unbearable grief." (Royce, 2012)

The Russian popular press from 1905 to World War I is a frightening and disturbing spectacle. Granted immense power and totally free from state control, journalists invented the wildest satires they could for quick sales. Another myth easily disproved is that there was any media censorship over the press. Strangely, corporate money censuring articles is seen as legitimate. There was no systematic censorship over the press during the reign of Nicholas II, though there should have been.

Overwhelmingly Jewish and liberal, the Russian press did little more than concoct stories about the "corrupt Prussian czar" and the "immanent collapse" of Russia. So much of the nonsense from the Russian press–then as now–was immediately taken as true by the Western media. Unfortunately, the Western world knew almost nothing about Russia at the time. Hence, they would believe anything.

Nothing has changed.

On this topic, Solzhenitsyn writes concerning press coverage of the pogroms:

> In St. Petersburg . . . frantic newspaper articles were read about the murders of women and infants and on numerous occasions, the rape of underage girls; wives raped in the presence of their husbands or parents. "One Jew had his belly ripped open and the insides came out. . . . A Jewish woman had nails driven into her head through her nostrils." Within the same week the Western papers reprinted these. They unconditionally believed the Russian press. Britain's leading Jews completely relied on these terrible articles and incorporated them into their protest slogans.[1]

The Jewish mainstream papers were the dominant ones. The crown had yet to grasp the importance of propaganda as journalism was seen as a vulgar form of muckraking. It had no real propaganda of its own, a problem perpetuated by the White armies shortly thereafter. The British had a geostrategic reason to discredit the Russian government, and the broad ignorance of the Western world meant that anything would be believed if only an authoritative source stated it. Even the liberal and philo-Semitic Sergei Witte stated that the St. Petersburg press was Jewish. D.I. Pikhno, the editor of the *Kievan Daily*, said that "Russian society understood that in such moments the power of the press was immense, and it was in the hands of his opponents [that is, Czar Nicholas] who spoke on behalf of Russia. . . . Society was lost in a mass of lies they could barely understand."[2]

Interestingly, certain factions of the far left believed Jewish dominance in finance meant that they were really part of the ruling class. Marxism and Bolshevism were dedicated to smashing that idea, since Jews were revolutionary by nature. Solzhenitsyn points out that some on the left interpreted the protection of Jews in the region the same as the protection of capitalists. They wrote:

> Not only all the governors, but all other officials, police, troops, priests, *zemstvo* and journalists—stood up for the *kulak*-Jews. . . . The government protects the person and property of the Jews. Threats are announced by the governors that the perpetrators of the riots will be dealt with according to the full extent of the law. The police looked for people who were in the crowd, arrested them, dragged them to the police station. Soldiers and Cossacks used the rifle butt and the whip . . . they beat the people with rifles and whips . . . some were prosecuted and locked up in jail or sent to do hard labor, and others were thrashed with birches on the spot by the police. (Black Reparation Workers leaflet, June 1881)

This means that some leftists were claiming the state was protective of the Jews to an unhealthy level. The more naive left saw this as protecting the bourgeoisie rather than a pogrom. It was the army being used in the Jews' favor against the peasants. While this was not common, there were some on the left who actually believed that the struggle was for the purpose of establishing equality among people. There is a surprising amount of anti-Jewish talk among the far-left communists of the era. However, the Red movement was an ethnic one, not an ideological one. Equality was not remotely their concern.

In this environment, rumors spread rapidly. Since the press had no standards, it was difficult to confirm information. In some cases, in the later 1880s, peasants rose up believing rumors that the czar had ordered action against the Jews. This deliberately fostered confusion was a tactic of the left and the media in general.

JEWISH VIOLENCE AS 'POGROM'

None of this is to say that there was no violence against Jews. Jewish behavior was usually obnoxious, and, if anything, the restraint of the Russian people was heroic. Jewish citizens had well earned the almost universal contempt heaped upon them for their arrogance. Again, Interior Minister Ignatiev writes:

> Recognizing the harm to the Christian population from the Jewish economic activity, their tribal exclusivity and religious fanaticism, in the last 20 years the government has tried to blend the Jews with the rest of the population using a whole row of initiatives, and has almost made the Jews equal in rights with the native inhabitants. However, the present anti-Jewish movement incontrovertibly proves that despite all the efforts of the government, the relations between the Jews and the native population of these regions remain abnormal as in the past, because of the economic issues. After the easing of civil restrictions, the Jews have not only seized commerce and trade, but they have acquired significant landed property. Moreover, because of their cohesion and solidarity, they have, with few exceptions, directed all their efforts not toward the increase of the productive strength of the state, but primarily toward the exploitation of the poorest classes of the surrounding population. (Quoted from Solzhenitsyn, 2002)

The massive number of myths concerning Russia and the Jews also includes the notion that they could not own land or could not engage in certain occupations. To the contrary, the state offered affirmative action programs to encourage it. Since all ground other than Israel was unclean, it was rare to find Jews tilling the land.

Jewish behavior in Russia, as elsewhere, was abominable. However, the Russian state could ill afford its most strategic cities to go up in flames. The cities of Kishniev, Gomel, Starodub and the rest were strategic economic hubs—the government had absolutely no reason to start trouble there. In the 1897 census, Jews were 4% of the population of the empire. The merchant class numbered 618,926 total, of whom 450,427 were Jews. They created a cartel that then plugged into an international network. They could not charge interest against each other, but would charge it only to "gentiles."

Jews in major western cities were well organized, rich and well armed. They were a privileged caste far better off than the actual Russians in the area. In 1905, the Kiev "pogrom" saw a death toll of a few hundred, of whom 12% were Jews. Most "pogroms" were started by well-armed Jewish revolutionaries making war on Russian nationalist groups in the area. In Odessa, a

Count A.P. Ignatiev

Count Ignatiev was a member of the Senate, or the State Council. He was a royalist who refused to countenance any change in the Russian government whatever, especially if it was merely to appease the far left. At the same time, he did raise some questions as to the use of emergency measures during the reigns of the last two czars because they had no foundation in Russian law. While a "reactionary," he was no police goon. He wanted the Russian legal tradition to be followed in all respects, including the reforms of 1905. The "czar should not cede power so as to appease undesirable opinions," he said when the revolutionaries engaged in violence after the 1905 reforms that satisfied no one. They created expectations that could not be met.

Black Hundred march was interrupted by a bomb thrown by Jacob Brietman. In 1906 in Chernigov, incitement leaflets were traced to Israel Tamgolsky, Yankel Bruk and Pinkus Krugersky. They called for a killing of all royalists, death to the czar and shutting down of all royalist papers. The Duma followed suit in February 1917, when its more radical members called for the death of all royalists. (Platonov, 2005)

In Starodub, a column of heavily armed Jews sought to evict the Orthodox population. More than once, Jews sought to cleanse their regions of the "unclean" gentiles. This was called a "pogrom" only when the unclean fought back. June 1, 1906, the Jewish Bund, armed with heavy weapons, attacked a nationalist procession, killing 25. This was standard procedure and is well known to any serious scholar of the era. In the U.S., well-paid court historians simply ignore it.

The *Vilna Gazette* writes:

> In Chisinau, the September 1903 riots saw the Jewish provocateurs and their well armed "self-defense units" showing no care about the safety of ordinary Jews, organized to attack Russians and cause disorders. One thug, Pinkhus Dashevskii, tried to shoot the Russian writer P. Krushevan with a revolver. Fortunately, the wound was not serious, and the perpetrator was arrested by the Russian people and punished by the court. (From Platonov, 2005)

There is a sense that the purpose of the disorder was for the creation of chaos. There, the population would become more sensitive to manipulation. Chaos would remove any faith in the state and suggest that the society was "falling apart." However, the Russian press and, thus, the Western press stated that Chisinau was a massacre. William Randolph Hearst wrote:

> We accuse the Russian government of bearing the responsibility for the Chisinau slaughter. We declare that this holocaust is steeped in blood. It is on [Nicholas's] door that lie these killings and violence. May the God of Justice come into this world and finish Russia as he finished with Sodom and Gomorrah . . . sweeping this hotbed of hate from the earth as a plague.[4]

The outrage here is that, at the time, the knowledge of Russia by Americans was zero. Only Harvard even offered Russian language studies. Historians barely knew the basics. It was a black hole in the Western mind. Only the emigre movement, insular and ineffective, offered any alternative. Hence, the elite were calling for the destruction of Russia based on absurd press reports that could never be verified. Could there be another agenda at work as it is today?

Apparently, however, the local press in Chisinau did not give any cause for alarm. From the Bessarabian press:

> The last three years the Jewish agitators of Bessarabia, particularly in Chisinau, and its underground movement [have been] strenuously preparing for a war, riot and murder. The Jewish leaders hoped that Easter was to begin the violence. . . . On the second day of Easter in the early morning, all Jews poured into the streets and squares of the city armed with revolvers, clubs, crowbars, knives and sulfuric acid and began to attack in small groups the Christians on their way to Matins. (*Bessarabian Province News*, September 1903)

Thus, the absurdly dramatic call for genocide from Hearst is a tad overblown. There was no slaughter and no "plague" that needed to be eradicated. However, this is the power of a press that has no ethics. The press invented numbers without cause. Some said 5,000 were killed, others 60,000. It did not matter. The truth was suppressed by the press, and the monarchy did not see it as important to let the world know the truth. The crown's failure was its inability to grasp the power of propaganda.

Here is another example concerning a Jewish attack on Moscow:

> In the night of December 9, 1905 in Moscow in the garden "Aquarium" there was a huge rally attended by more than 10,000 people and dozens of revolutionary militants, Jewish "combat squads." Its leaders have called for the arrest of the governor-general and to seize power. The operational actions of the authorities with the help of the Cossacks, dragoons [and] infantry soon isolated the rebels. . . . Although most of the militants managed to escape, the troops were able to disarm a considerable number of bandits. In the morning in the garden there was found a few hundred revolvers, daggers and knives that were abandoned by militants. (State Archive, f. 826 g. 47. n. 127)

There can be no denying that Jews were not unarmed victims. They were not victims at all. There were no "gun laws" in the Russian empire at the time.

Enforcement from the federal level was extremely difficult given the sheer size of the country and the distance of Petrograd from the provinces. Jewish areas were long preparing for violence. All was local. Jews not only were well armed, but also possessed heavy weapons in Odessa.

Jewish hatred of Russia was made all the worse due to the murder of Alexander II and, later, the alleged "defeat" of Russia by Japan. Wherever they saw a chink in the armor, they attempted to overthrow the government. Even today, every report of Russian economic sluggishness is met with predictions of "imminent collapse." The press of the time, both Jewish and gentile, assisted them in their efforts. More on Chisinau:

Jews in Russia prospered greatly, as this picture of Ukrainian Jews from 1918 shows. Ukraine and Belarus were their main hubs of power, but they could be found all across Russia. The Pale of Settlement was about the size of France, and Jews there lived under their own laws, had lower taxes and were not drafted into the army. It was not a place where Jews were forced to live, though it certainly was in their interests to live there. The mythmakers have always depicted the Pale as a "concentration camp," but it was a prosperous, free zone, for Jews anyway.

> From the judicial investigation of the riots in Chisinau in 1903, the riots were proceeded by Jewish fanatics mocking the customs of Palm Sunday, throwing stones, smashing icons. These actions were intended to undermine the respect for the sanctity of faith and to weaken religious feeling. Jews systematically at every opportunity tried to shake the authority of the clergy, carefully watching the lives of priests, spreading slander just to humiliate them in the eyes of the people. A striking example of this is represented by a smear campaign [by] the Jews against St. John of Kronstadt. (From Platonov, 2005, citing Selyaninov)

The campaign against the church was a purely Jewish phenomenon. Attacks on the church from Jewish terrorists were reported in the English press as "pogroms" against helpless Jews. The British newspapers refused to report on atrocities against the Orthodox Church throughout the reign of the USSR. The resurrection of Russian piety from its 18th-century decline under Peter I and his successors was seen by the *shtetl* as a threat. This meant that well-armed, elite and wealthy Jews and their servitors staged violent protests against any Orthodox presence in cities with large Jewish populations. The Jewish elite were gambling that the significance of these regions and the sharp eye of the Western powers would make retaliation very difficult.

From the State Archives we read these reports about the "pogroms" in different parts of Russia:

> In Moscow, especially, rioters acted arrogantly. The so-called Executive Committee of Workers' Deputies, which consisted mainly of Jewish revolutionary terrorists and agitators, declared an armed uprising at 6 pm on December 10, even instructing cabbies to finish their work at this time. The city was plunged into darkness: the lights [were] not lit; the streets were illuminated by searchlights. Jewish thugs, armed with numerous weapons, walked the streets, killing policemen and officers, as well as [any and all] dissidents who refused to remain silent at the sight of these crimes. (State Archive, f. 826, d. 47, n. 145)
>
> * * *
>
> In Kazan after the Manifesto [of 1906] the leftist, Jewish parties formed squads of thugs that completely controlled the city. The governor had become a plaything in the hands of these miscreants. On October 21 at the main square there were spontaneous gatherings of Russians with national flags and portraits of the king and icons that marched on the streets of Kazan. Meanwhile, in the City Council the Jewish thugs were issued weapons. (*Ibid.*)
>
> * * *
>
> In Starodub and Chernigov province, Jews organized armed groups to engage in a pogrom against Russian residents. Jews staged a demonstration which called for the overthrow of the czar and trampled a portrait of him. Outraged citizens tried to stop them but the mob started

shooting, and unarmed people scrambled to flee the city. Jewish detachments pursued them up to the city limits. . . . The peasants, leaving their horses in the pasture, came to the city armed with clubs, axes, crowbars and iron rods. They forced Jews to flee the city. (*Ibid.*)

* * *

In Rostov-on-Don immediately after the announcement of the Manifesto, the extremists, mostly Jews, created a gang armed with rifles and revolvers; 30 of them were on horseback. These thugs attempted to seize power in the city. Patriotic demonstrations developed to protest against the excesses of the rioters, and counter-attacked, forcing the rioters to flee the city. Many Jewish shops were destroyed and Jews beaten by the demonstrators, while the local intelligentsia supported the Zionists. Against Jews armed with rifles and pistols, the Russian people used crowbars, axes, sticks and metal rods. They left no survivors. (*Ibid.*)

* * *

In Simferopol, about 300 thugs armed with guns ambushed a patriotic demonstration carrying royal portraits. When the column reached them, these terrorists, hiding behind trees, cried out: "Down with the monarchy!" and began to shoot at the unarmed crowd. The first salvo wounded seven people and killed two, clearly aimed at those who carried the king's portrait. But unarmed patriots were not afraid. They broke fences, took stones from the ground and rushed the thugs. In a few hours 47 Jews were killed. (State Archive, f. 1467, d. 851, l. 28)

These have all gone down in history as "pogroms against unarmed and innocent Jews." They led to continual calls for genocide against Russians and continue to color the pseudo-intellectual view of the world. Trusting blindly in the Russian press, swaggering, ignorant and arrogant Americans were calling for the deaths of millions of Russians. They stood silent when Lenin and Trotsky actually carried out this threat.

JEWISH ETHNIC SOCIALISM

The "socialist" movement was idealistic and often Christian for centuries. Only, in the words of Bakunin, when the Jews and the Rothschild family began financing Marx did suddenly socialism become statist and materialist. In Russia, Jewish leftists were both ethnic nationalist and Marxist. None of these movements was about social egalitarianism, though some used the rhetoric. This was never the purpose, though a few naive souls believed it to be so. Western historians are yet again failing at their occupation when they take campaign literature as the deepest thoughts of the movement.

As socialism was in Russia a Jewish ethnic movement, the press gradually began to vaguely define these Jews as "socialist" or "anarchist" movements. Universally, Bolshevism was seen as Jewish and ethnic. More generic labels came to substitute for the Jewish ethnic label that served to discredit them. These were nationalist, not proletarian, ideas. The press soon began to drop these labels altogether and referred to them as "liberators" or "heroes." Since there was no one who could refute their lies, reporters in the elite press could say what they wished.

The press reports of the time, taken as a whole, show the population remaining very pro-royal and firmly patriotic. Much of the violence depicted above refers to Jewish assaults on the Russian population. As always, the church was a particularly potent cause of Jewish anger. There was never any good reason for socialism to become materialist or to hate the church. The Russian church was engaging in numerous social reform movements, such as the large and prosperous Labor Brotherhood of the Holy Cross, that were firmly socialist and egalitarian. They were smashed the moment the Soviets came to power. The church was attacked because Bolshevism was, in fact, Jewish.

Virtually all cases of popular protest against the anti-Russian terrorists and Jewish parties are interpreted by the left-liberal writers as "pogroms." It is a professional shame that today, 100 years later, Western historians continue to take the propaganda of the Russian muckrakers as historically accurate. The American historical establishment is horrifically corrupt. They refused to condemn Lenin and Trotsky, and sought to condemn Stalin only because he was allegedly a "nationalist" and "anti-Semitic."

The Russian intelligentsia was silent when revolutionaries killed thousands of Russians but soon screamed hysterically when the Russian people found their own way to deal with Jewish gangs when they encroached on their shrines. Never were they attacked as Jews, but as the instigators and participants of the anti-Russian movement, which was mostly Jewish (at least in the cities).

THE 6 MILLION MYTH

The propaganda against czarist Russia reached its fever pitch at the turn of the 20th century. As always, the press did as it pleased and was repeated faithfully in English. Curiously, it was based around a recurring claim that "6 million" Jews either had been killed or were about to be killed in Ukraine and other parts of western Russia. For the first time, the famed "6 million" figure shows up in Western history in reference to the pogroms.

The Russian Jewish Yearbook 1911 says, "Russia has since 1890 adopted a deliberate plan to expel or ex-

terminate 6 million of its people." In the 10th edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (1902), we read on page 482: "[T]here are in Russia and Romania 6 millions of Jews who are being systematically degraded. . . ." Over and again the "6 million" figure is repeated.

In November 1905, the *New York Times* said, "From 1800 to 1902 he [the czar] caused 6,000,000 Jewish families to be expelled from Russia." A few years later, the *Times*, on October 31, 1911, stated that, "The 6,000,000 Jews of Russia are singled out for systematic oppression and for persecution due to process of law." Further, *The American-Jewish Yearbook* reads: "Russia has since 1890 adopted a deliberate plan to expel or exterminate 6 millions of its people for no other reason than that they refuse to become members of the Greek Church, but prefer to remain Jews." (AJY, 5672, 308, covering the period from Sept. 23, 2011 to Sept. 11, 1912, p 308)

This claim was entirely invented.

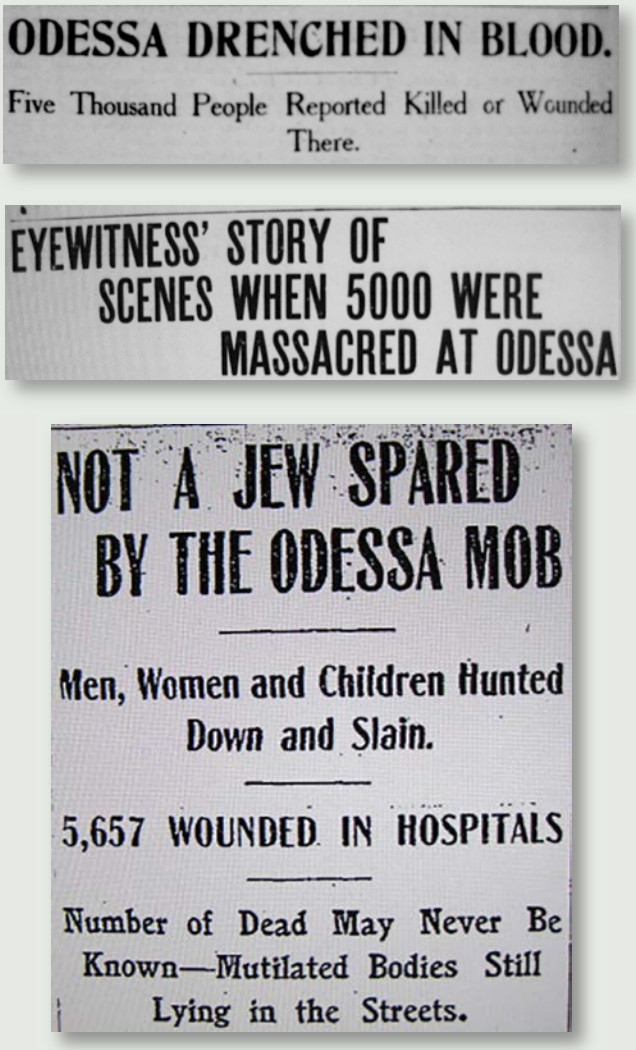
The Pittsburgh-based *New Jewish Criterion* wrote: "The annihilation of the 6 million Jews now congregated in the Russian domains goes on in a well-defined and systematic manner." (June 25, 1915) The *New York Tribune* wrote: "What the Turks are doing to Armenians is child's play compared to what Russia is doing to 6 million Jews, her own subjects." (October 14, 1915)

Further, we read "[In Russia] . . . 6 million human beings guilty only of adherence to the Jewish faith are compelled to live out their lives in squalor and misery, in constant terror of massacre. . . . [Russia is] a kind of prison with 6 million inmates." (American Jewish Committee, 1916, "Jews in the Eastern War Zone")

In 1918, the *Jewish Criterion* wrote: "Russia, where the bulk of the Jewish people to the number of well over 6 million still dwell, is a land of blood and midnight darkness." (Vol. 50, No. 2, September 5, 1918) All the talking points of the left, whether in the east or the west, could be found here. Not only was socialism in this respect a Jewish ethnic movement, but the anti-Russian tenor of Western politics was as well.

What is this obsession with the number six and "6 million"? The letter "*vav*" is the equivalent of six, the hook or the nail. The Chabad movement sees six as the ultimately Jewish number since it signifies all truth in all dimensions. There are six points in the "star of David." The basic theology is that "6 million" Jews must be sacrificed so that the messiah can be induced to come. These do not refer to literal deaths, but it is the "purification" ritual so that Jews will come to recognize their mission in the world and, in fact, become their own messiah.

Claims of mass extermination are a critical part of Judaism. Long separated from the prophets (loathed in the Talmud), the rabbis under the magical and alchemic thinking of Babylon, speak of "4 billion Jews" killed by



ODESSA DRENCHED IN BLOOD.

Five Thousand People Reported Killed or Wounded There.

EYEWITNESS' STORY OF SCENES WHEN 5000 WERE MASSACRED AT ODESSA

NOT A JEW SPARED BY THE ODESSA MOB

Men, Women and Children Hunted Down and Slain.

5,657 WOUNDED IN HOSPITALS

Number of Dead May Never Be Known—Mutilated Bodies Still Lying in the Streets.

Holocaust / Pogrom Propaganda

These 1905 headlines were spread all around Europe and the U.S., as the WWII "Holocaust" was to be spread a few decades later. To fabricate a story of unarmed Jews at the mercy of rampaging Russians is an historical outrage. Jewish weaponry was substantial and their cohesion made them a force to be reckoned with. Some might be surprised to learn that the Black Hundreds wanted a Jewish state in the Mideast—one not financed by Europe. For the most part, Christians died in far larger number than Jews in the clashes, and Jews usually started the violence. Jews in Kiev and elsewhere had heavy weapons, intelligence and their own internal economy that could survive a war of attrition. Top to bottom: *New York Tribune*, November 3; *Spokane Press* (there were no "eyewitness" reports), November 6; *New York Times*, November 5.

the Romans at Bethar (Talmud, Gittin, 57b) and that "16 million Jewish children" were burned alive by Roman soldiers. (*Ibid*., 58a) The purification of Adolf Hitler eliminated the assimilationist Jews in favor of the Talmudic remnant that, now purified, will dominate the world and become its own messiah. The number six is that demonic power that links the remnant Jews together through the Talmud.

ODESSA AS THE JEWISH CAPITAL OF RUSSIA

Domination, not egalitarianism, was the agenda then and now. These Jews had no interest in egalitarianism. While gentile socialists might have given it lip service, the Jewish parts were far wealthier and far more significant. There, inequality was to be defended so long as the wealth was Jewish. Solzhenitsyn writes in volume II of his *Two Hundred Years Together*:

> It is interesting to note that almost none of the Jewish revolutionaries in these decades went into revolutionary politics to fight misery and poverty; the majority of them are from wealthy families. . . . From wealthy merchant families came Nathanson, Lev Deich, Joseph Aptekman (Talmudic lawyers); A. Khotyn, Gurevich, Simon Lurie . . . the first Italian Marxist Anna Rosenstein (childhood surrounded by governesses, foreign languages), the tragic Moses Rabinovich Kamensky and Betty, Felicia Sheftel, J. Getsov, and many others. Even Christina (Khasya) Greenberg, "from an orthodox merchant family of great wealth" in 1880 joined the "People's Will." . . . She ran the safe house. . . . Alexander Bibergal. Vladimir Bogoras, Solomon Aronson, Lazarus Goldenberg, Rabinovich, A. Khotyn, Solomon Chudnovsky, the Leventhal brothers all came from wealth.

In Odessa, Jewish parties formed a "provisional government" as the old urban system merely went over to armed Jewish thugs.

The creation of the USSR was nothing other than the repetition of these local experiments. Jews almost always instigated the violence and were always better armed than their opponents. On the street there were armed Jewish militants and on the outskirts of the city Jewish guards ensuring no one passed without a search. They killed policemen standing at their posts. They killed, "usually at night, sneaking up in the dark and hitting the back of any innocent victims."

Then unarmed people with portraits of the emperor, icons and national flags held a service and went around the city past Jewish outposts, including armed Jewish "police." Mobs have decided that these "insurgents and rebels under the national flag and emblem of royal power" need to be destroyed. The Jewish "police" began shooting, and one threw a bomb.[5]

After this, a mass Russian revolt occurred. This rise of Russians and Ukrainians in the city forced the gangsters to flee. Most of the rebels were unarmed or armed only with primitive weapons. That evening of November 14, 1905, the main Odessa hospital received 200 wounded Russians and 70 wounded Jews.

V.V. Rozanov, who spent a summer in Bessarabia during these times, outlined a way of understanding how Jews went about provoking all around them. This was published in the *New Time* and reprinted in *Literary Studies* and edited by V.G. Sukach. He writes:

> The economic power of the Jews is always greater than the force of the surrounding population. Even when a handful of Jews, five or six families, have money through Berdichev and Warsaw, and Hungary and Austria. In essence "the whole Jewish world" supports each settler. . . . They immediately call on relatives to help him. . . . They instantly formed syndicates and never allowed any stranger access to their world. . . . In this way they have infinite credit for their enterprises. (Kovinov, 1998)

V. Levitsky reports in the pages of *Russian Banner*—the royalist paper—that the Black Hundreds and labor organized defense brigades against the Jews. Attacks on Red organizations were attacks on Jews, since they were identical. The Jewish press in Petrograd responded with the "pogrom" legend. On November 10, Levitsky condemned the notion of "pogroms" in general, ordering that all peaceful Jews be left alone. D.I. Dubrovin said the same at the General Council of the Union of the Russian People; he stated that restraining Russians given the economic crimes of Jewish citizens was a difficult task.

Writers such as D.S. Pasmanik gathered information on 660 riots in the area. Most of these were begun by well armed units of the Jewish Self Defense Force. Most people at the time, even from abroad, saw the Red forces as a Jewish ethnic movement. The average "pogrom" saw about 25% of the killed and injured being Jews. The same statistics come from S.M. Dubnovy and G.Y. Krasnya-Admony. In October 1905, Jewish Reds Israel Yankel and Pinkus Tarnopolsky called on "Israel" [Jews] to destroy "Amalek" [non-Jews].[6]

Solzhenitsyn writes on the Jewish control over Odessa:

> The main occupation of Odessa's Jews in this period was the grain trade. Many Jews were small traders and middlemen (mainly between the landowners and the exporters), as well as agents of prominent foreign and local (mainly Greek) wheat trading companies. At the grain exchange, Jews worked as stockbrokers, appraisers, cashiers, scalers and loaders; the Jews were in a dominant

> position in grain commerce: by 1870 most of grain exports was in their hands. In 1910, 89.2% of grain exports was under their control. (Chapter VIII)

Thus, there was no "oppression" of Jews at all. The 19th century saw the explosive growth of Jewish students in all Russian universities. From ancient Rome to today, the complaints against the Jews have been identical: dominance in finance, corruption of the law and prostitution. It cannot be a coincidence that each and every era and locality had the same set of accusations each time the Jews were expelled.

The "pale" restriction was a myth of absurd proportions. There was also no concern with equality or any of the traditional socialist or even liberal talking points. With this, both capitalist and socialist inequality has a Jewish root. Once the czar was overthrown, we read:

> The events (of the March 1917 Revolution) coincided with the Jewish Passover. It looked like this was a second escape from Egypt. Such a long, long path of suffering and struggle has passed, and how quickly everything had happened. A large Jewish meeting was called at which Milyukov spoke: At last, a shameful spot has been washed away from Russia, which can now bravely step into the ranks of civilized nations. (Rosa Georgievna, from Solzhenitsyn, XIII)

Once the provisional state was overthrown in turn, mass hunts for "anti-Semites" occurred. There were planted deliberate rumors of "pogroms" in the making so as to excuse further hunts for counter-revolutionaries, who, at the time, were considered identical to "anti-Semites." As if mocking the socialist idea, billionaire Jews were called "proletarians" while poor village clergy were called "bourgeois masters." This continued under Trotsky as well.

Since there was no Jewish proletariat to speak of in Russia, the entire ethnic aspect of socialism was a mockery itself.

CONCLUSIONS

As always, what the Western man thinks is real is nothing but the delusions of those seeking or justifying power. Almost nothing taught in the lecture halls of America's universities on these subjects is true. The problem is that those expert in this field know that it is not. Solzhenitsyn writes:

> Immediately after the February Revolution, the Emergency Investigation Commission of the Provisional Government, and later the even more sympathetic Special Commission to Study the History of the Pogroms along with the participation of reputable researchers, such as S. Dubnov and G. Krasny-Admony, not only did not find any

HOLODOMOR REMEMBRANCE

By John Tiffany

Every year we are exhorted to mark Holocaust Remembrance Day, to memorialize a time when supposedly 6 million Jews were genocided. We now know that is a fairytale. Equally certain is that some 10 million Ukrainians and others did get genocided, beginning in 1929, by the mostly Jewish Soviet commissars. Ukrainians took the brunt of this real-life "holocaust."

Holodomor Remembrance Day is the fourth Saturday in November (November 25 in 2017). It is at this time of year that all whites and Christians should solemnly reflect on the holodomor—the catastrophic manmade murder—mostly by engineered starvation—of millions of innocent unarmed men, women and children by the insane, satanic communist butchers. We must never forget: Josef Stalin aimed to stamp out Ukrainian patriotism by brutally starving the people of this breadbasket to death.

We must honor the survivors and pay our respects to the millions who suffered greatly and perished, in solidarity with Americans of Ukrainian heritage and indeed with people of Ukrainian stock around the entire world.

Journalist Malcolm Muggeridge witnessed Ukrainians being loaded into boxcars and shipped to the most barren regions of the USSR. This one aspect of the holodomor alone accounted for more than 1 million deaths. The evil Walter Duranty, writing for *The New York Times*, went out of his way to claim Muggeridge's exposes were bunk and that our glorious friend Uncle Josef would never do such things. Duranty was an accessory to one of the most terrible mass murders in history.

During the manufactured famine of 1932 to 1933, more than 7 million Ukrainians were murdered, when Stalin seized the nation's entire grain crop. Duranty had the *chutzpah*, the arrogance, to write, "There is no actual starvation or deaths from starvation." For his lies, Duranty would receive the Pulitzer prize.

Not until the late 1980s did this secret holocaust become widely acknowledged.

At a minimum, it is recommended one minute of silence be observed at 4 p.m. on Holodomor Remembrance Day, November 25. ❖

violence in Petersburg, nor in Chisinau, but no documents at all. A circular from the Interior Ministry [suggested] dismissal for any government worker committing violent action against Jews.

The notion of a "news media" was born in the liberal West and became the field of utter Jewish dominance. It was ignorant, controlling, muckraking and unethical. Its concern was to promote the destruction of Christian monarchies and replace them with republics dominated by money. The power of the Jewish elite is still seen today. It is bad enough that this garbage flooded the Western press without criticism, but 100 years later it remains misunderstood, and deliberately so.

From Platonov, we read:

> In Tomsk, October 21, 1905 saw a peaceful demonstration under the patriotic national flag and portraits of the king. The demonstrators stopped next to the residence of the bishop asking him to serve in the cathedral a prayer for the health of the emperor. The procession went to the Cathedral Square, but there it was confronted by a group of Jews armed with rifles. The crowd was outraged and forced them to be barricaded in a theater and nearby houses. From the windows the rioters shot at the marchers. Then the raging mob set fire to the building under the cries of "Destroy the revolutionaries!" Together with criminals they killed a lot of random people.

Oleg Platonov is one of the best Russian Revisionists working today. Unfortunately, English translations of his works are non-existent.

It is striking that such a small minority would have the arrogance to provoke their much more numerous neighbors to war. They were quite aware of the Cossack vengeance upon the arrogance of their forefathers in Poland several centuries before. Their boldness seems irrational unless they were aware that powerful forces abroad were behind them. As the revolution and civil war were to show, this is precisely the case.

The pogroms were a crude set of stories invented for several reasons.

First, it covered for Jewish violence at the time, as well as during the Soviet era. Second, it permitted Britain an excuse to demonize their main global rival. Third, it depicts the czar as a Jewish stereotype: a bloodthirsty, ignorant, hypocritical tyrant. This is precisely as Western academics describe him today. The result is an academic stagnation mired in ignorance, money and plastic prestige. The "pogroms" as depicted in the history texts never took place. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Solzhenitsyn cites the *St. Petersburg Gazette* of 1903 as his source.

2 He cited this same paper Nov. 17, 1905.

3 These citations are taken from Platonov.

4 From the *Baltimore Sun*, 1903.

5 Solzhenitsyn is the source for these facts.

6 These are found both in Platonov as well as Solzhenitsyn.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Aronson, I.M. (1980) "Geographical and Socioeconomic Factors in the 1881 Anti-Jewish Pogroms in Russia." *Russian Review* 39(1).

Correspondence of V.V. Rozanov and M.O. Gershenson. *New World*, 1991, No. 3 (in Russian).

Dinur, T.S. (1960) *Religious and National Identity of Russian Jewry. The Book of Russian Jewry: From the 1860s to the Revolution of 1917*. New York: Union of Russian Jews (in Russian).

Documents on the Persecution of the Jews. Archive of the Russian Revolution. IV Gessen. Berlin: Word, 1922-1937, 19, 1928: 245-284 (in Russian).

Encyclopaedia Judaica. Jerusalem: Keter Publishing House 1971 (in Russian).

Judge, E. (1993) *Easter in Kishinev: Anatomy of a Pogrom*. New York University Press.

Klier, J. (2011) *Russians, Jews and the Pogroms of 1881-2*. Cambridge University Press.

Kovinov, Vadim (1998) *The Black Hundreds and the Revolution*. Russian Resurrection Network (in Russian).

Pasmanik, D.S. (1978) "What Did We Achieve?" *Russia and the Jews*, Vol. I. Patriotic Union of Russian Jews Abroad. Paris: YMCA Press (in Russian).

Platonov, Oleg (2005) *Myths and Truths about the Pogroms*. Yauza Publishing (in Russian)

Praysman, L. (1987) "Pogroms and Self-Defense." *The Literary Magazine of Jewish Intellectuals in the USSR and Israel.* Tel Aviv, 51 (in Russian)

Royce, A. "Myth and the Russian Pogroms." *The Occidental Observer*. May 2012.

Russo-Jewish Committee (1899) *The Persecution of the Jews in Russia*. London.

Solzhenitsyn, A. (2006) *Two Hundred Years Together*. Vagrius (in Russian).

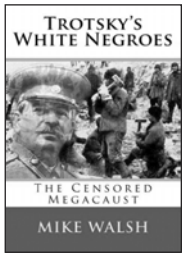
Weinberg, R. (1998) "Visualizing Pogroms in Russian History." *Jewish History* 12: 71-93.

Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D. is originally from Union County, N.J. He completed his Ph.D. at the University of Nebraska, writing his dissertation on Michael Oakeshott's critique of modernity. His first job out of college was working with TBR. He is a former professor of history at Mt. St. Mary's University. Matt resides in Franklin County, Pa., where he teaches and writes on Russian history and politics. Matt's latest books *Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin* and *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy* are available from TBR Book Club. Send payment with request to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT. DO NOT ORDER THESE BOOKS FROM THE BARNES REVIEW. WE DO NOT CARRY THEM.

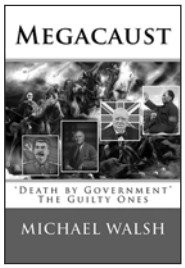
SPIN-FREE BOOKS FROM MICHAEL WALSH

TROTSKY'S WHITE NEGROES Michael Walsh



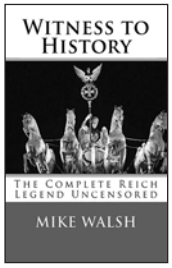
The 1917 overthrow of Imperial Russia is falsely described as the Russian Revolution because, as Alexander Solzhenitsyn surmised, "the perpetrators own the media." The coup that led to 73 years of petrifying Communism was an American-inspired operation primarily financed by U.S.-based finance houses. Few of the "revolutionaries" were Russian. When resistance to Bolshevism finally crumbled in 1922, Lenin and Trotsky were feted more in Wall Street than in Bolshevik-occupied Russia. Bolshevik-occupied Russia was ripe for exploitation using what Trotsky described as "White Negroes." U.S. banks and corporate interests made a killing; 70 to 100 million dead in pursuit of Russia's vast resources. **Paperback:** 102 pages. **ISBN-13:** 978-1533196200. **Dimensions:** 6x9 inches.

MEGACAUST by Michael Walsh



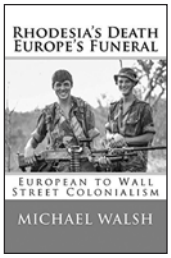
Obsession with the alleged holocaust distracts from the fact that the accusers between them take full responsibility for multiple genocides that claimed no less than 170 million lives. This according to the findings of R.J. Rummel. *MEGACAUST* reveals that the culprits responsible for 18 times the murders attributed to the Reich are Hitler's accusers. Taking their places on the Dais of Death is dwarfish ex-bank robber Joe Stalin, U.S. President Franklin. D. Roosevelt, half-American dilettante Winston Churchill and China's Mao tse Tung. Shockingly, *MEGACAUST* reveals that 170 million "deaths by government" could have been prevented had media not colluded with the perpetrators of mass genocide. **Paperback:** 92 pages. **ISBN-13:** 978-1539099963. **Dimensions:** 6 x 9 inches.

WITNESS TO HISTORY Mike Walsh



Witness to History heavily draws on the words of those persons who shaped the 20th century. Its role is to cast new light on the century's most saintly and most satanic men. *Witness to History* is so capacious that its full edition is also available in four volumes. This is the only authentic volume guaranteed compiled and edited by Michael Walsh. **Paperback:** 284 pages. **ISBN-13:** 978-1522729976. **Dimensions:** 6 x 0.7 x 9 inches.

RHODESIA'S DEATH, EUROPE'S FUNERAL by Michael Walsh



Transfer of Europe's colonies to the global elite was cunningly sold as the inevitability of black rule. U.S.- and Soviet-backed guerrillas like Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo were Africa's equivalent to ISIS terrorists. The treacherous democracies sanctioned Rhodesia and South Africa leaving the Soviet Union to fund, train and arm terrorists hyped by fake news media as noble partisans fighting for freedom. Government and media, church, anti-Apartheid leftist-liberals unleashed hell on Africa. These same dark forces now inflict on ethnic- Europe a bloodbath of epic proportions. This, if successful, will transfer total control of Europe to the same global banking houses; Africa yesterday—Europe tomorrow. **Paperback:** 74 pages. **ISBN-13:** 978-1537176697. **Dimensions:** 6 x 0.2 x 9 inches.

ORDER: All titles are available from Amazon.com, Amazon Kindle, LULU, Barnes & Noble and Apple eBook. These and many other of Mike's titles are also available through:

EuropeansWorldwide.wordpress.com

JOIN GIDEON'S ELITE:
PREPARE YOURSELF FOR SERVICE

Hear Pastor Pete Peters daily on WWCR shortwave radio.
24 hours a day; seven days a week. Daily internet streaming at:
www.ScripturesForAmerica.org

For a FREE newsletter with complete broadcast schedule,
write to: Scriptures for America, POB 766, LaPorte, CO 80535, USA.

The Lenin-Trotsky-Stalin Genocide Remembered

There has been a move afoot amongst Revisionists recently to whitewash the crimes of Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky and Josef Stalin. Stalin, in particular, is seemingly getting a free pass. This is a mistake. This trio killed between 25 million (*The Black Book of Communism*) to 61 million (Rudolf J. Rummel) innocent Russians. Lenin is said to have killed 4 million Christians in his own short reign (1917-24). Trotsky was another mass murderer. But Stalin may have been the worst homicidal maniac of all time—and he deserves no such undeserved rehabilitation of his reputation. He was as close to pure evil as a man can get.

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

This writer is seeing far too many attempts to rehabilitate Josef Stalin for comfort. The USSR was not Russia, but was at war with Russia. It is true that some Russian nationalists look to the USSR as the last time when Russia was powerful. This cannot be the foundation of any "Soviet patriotism." Russian and Ukrainian nationalism need not be at war. The Orthodox faith says they cannot be. It is a standing embarrassment to the church.

Writers whose reputations in Russia are beyond repute, such as Gogol or Antony Khrapovitsky, spoke of the legitimacy of Ukrainian national aspirations. This nationalism has never been pro-Western, especially in the Soviet era. Most importantly, these conflicting claims cannot be used as emotional starting points for historical analysis. The holodomor is anything but a fabrication, and it is admitted by Soviet officials from Stalin on down.[1]

The present events in eastern Ukraine seem to have forever destroyed the legitimacy of Ukrainian national aspirations among sympathetic Russians. These were many. The problem is that nothing that occurred since 2013 has been remotely based on ethnonationalism of any kind. The present regime is purely cosmopolitan, anti-nationalist and without a shred of sovereignty in its own country.

Stalin was not a nationalist. He was not an anti-Semite. He was guilty of mass murder, something he did not try to hide. The attacks on the holodomor from Russian authors border on the absurd. A main focus of their more serious argumentation is that the "U.S. government" used this famine story to attack the USSR.[2] The irony of this argument is that the United States was well aware of this famine from foreign intelligence reports, but because it was so concerned with positive relations with this "enemy," it refused to act on them. The U.S. government was aiding the USSR at this time, a fact writers like Boris Borisov fail to notice.

Douglas Tottle's argument is quite short on references. It is not a work of history, because it depends on assertions that, of themselves, cannot be causal variables. He says that the Ukrainian resistance to collectivization caused the famine. Therefore, it is not genocide and was not a mass murder. He also makes the equally unsupported claim that "amateurish Soviet planning" is also partly to blame. Neither of these can be the cause of anything, because they are too vague. "Amateurish" is really never defined in the text. He will not deny the population figures of the USSR, which show a sharp drop in people in that part of the world, only that Moscow was just not good enough at planning and Ukrainians were too stubborn to realize that Soviet rule was beneficial.

In fact, the entire edifice of the anti-holodomor argument depends on the assertion that the U.S.A. was threatened by the USSR in some way and that it was "at war" with it. Nothing can be further from the truth. In the 1930s, as this writer has painstakingly laid out, as well as Anthony Sutton in a massive three-volume work, the Western world was building the USSR, not fighting it.

This picture of dead Ukrainian children was an all-too-common scene in Ukraine in the early 1900s. Unlike the German Holocaust, this "holocaust," known as the Holodomor, was attested to by party officials from the top down. Nikita Khrushchev admitted to it in his "secret speech" about Josef Stalin a generation later. It was a political act designed to break Ukraine's national resistance to collectivization. It worked quite well, but the USSR itself was starving a short time later, as Ukraine was rendered unable to produce the amounts of food crops Russia needed to feed its large population.

There was not a major Western corporation that was not doing business in the "worker's paradise." General Electric, Ford Motors and Standard Oil, just to name three of the giants, were massively invested in the heavy industrial development of that country. Ford had its largest truck plant in eastern Ukraine starting in 1936. There was no war against the USSR. There would be no USSR without capitalism.

On the other hand, Ukrainian nationalists are also wrong. The goal of the party was not "Russification." This is taking the genocide rhetoric beyond the evidence. Stalin again and again condemned all forms of Russian nationalism. This is strange because he was living in Moscow—apparently Russians were not permitted to desire a Russian government in their own country. Be that as it may, he wanted Ukrainian nationalism destroyed and those loyal to the USSR brought in. It had an ethnic component only in that Ukrainian peasants were stubborn fighters against Marxism. No one denied that at the time and no one denies that now.

This article has a modest aim: It will provide evidence of Stalin's crimes as genocide. It is true this has been done time and again, but to no effect.[3] The deniers of this historical truth have to also contend with the fact that the files of the security police—under different names and guises—have been public record for 25 years. Denying the holodomor is not an enviable position. *The International Commission of Inquiry Into the 1932-33 Famine in Ukraine: The Final Report* was published in 1990. Russia was not the nationalist threat it is today, nor was it a Marxist one. Few Western intellectuals thought anything bad about the evil empire. It was as independent as any of these commissions can be.

The commission heard reports from all sides. It heard from eyewitnesses. It heard from Russia scholars of all ideological backgrounds, but, importantly, it also went over diplomatic and intelligence reports only recently made available. This has really ended the debate insofar as Soviet documents are concerned. To continue the debate is dishonesty now that the official statements of the USSR and Stalin's own correspondence are available in English.

It is well known that Walter Duranty had his Pulitzer stripped from him due to his denial of Stalin's crimes. What few knew is that he privately admitted them. In 1933, remarks made by the dishonest journalist were recorded by the British ambassador in Moscow. The ambassador said:

> According to Mr. Duranty, the population of the north Caucasus and the lower Volga has decreased in the past year by 3 million, and the population of Ukraine by 4-5 million. The Ukraine had been bled white. . . . Mr. Duranty thinks it quite possible that as many as 10 million people may have died directly or indirectly from lack of food in the Soviet Union during the past year.

Duranty might rank as one of the most sickeningly fraudulent writers who ever lived. In a biography of the man penned by Mark Herring, the author writes,

> Almost singlehandedly did Duranty aid and abet one of the world's most prolific mass murderers, knowing all the while what was going on but refraining from saying precisely what he knew to be true. He had swallowed the ends-justifies-the-means argument hook, line and sinker. When Stalin's atrocities were brought to light, Duranty loved to repeat: "You can't make an omelet without breaking a few eggs." Those "few eggs" were the heads of men, women and children, and those "few" were merely tens of millions.[4]

In 1933, Mendel Khataevich, a Jewish member of the Politburo Ukrainian Communist party said in a debate with Victor Kravchenko, one of 100,000 men selected by the Central Committee of the party to help in collectivization said:

> I'm not sure that you understand what has been happening. A ruthless struggle is going on between the peasantry and our regime. It's a struggle to the death. This year (1933) was a test of our strength and their endurance. It took a famine to show them who is master here. It has cost millions of lives, but the collective farm system is here to stay. We've won the war.[5]

"It has cost millions of lives, but the collective farm system is here to stay.We've won the war.

"Moscow employed the famine as a political weapon against the Ukrainians in the years 1932-1933. The famine was in its entirety artificially induced and organized," said economist F.M. Pigido, who was living in Ukraine at the time.[6]

Stalin himself said in a letter to Kaganovich: "If we do not begin correcting the situation in Ukraine immediately, we could lose Ukraine. The objective should be to transform Ukraine, in the shortest possible time, into a veritable fortress of the USSR. . . . Spare no money for that." Even more, in a conversation with Churchill in 1942, the latter asked, "Have the stresses of the war been as bad to you personally as carrying through the policy of the collective farms?" "Oh, no," Stalin said, "the collective farm policy was a terrible struggle. . . . Ten millions." Holding up his hands he said: "It was fearful. Four years it lasted. It was absolutely necessary." He added that "the great bulk [of the 10 million targeted] were very unpopular and were wiped out by their laborers."[7] This is a cryptic statement that seems to mean that "workers" killed millions of peasants for rejecting collectivization.

There was a mass exodus of peasants out of Ukraine due to the targeted famine. This was stopped. Here's part of the report from V. Balitsky to the OGPU in 1933:

> All told, incidents of flight in these *oblasts* have been registered in 74 *raions*, 721 villages, and 228 collective farms. A total of 31,693 individuals and 2,789 families have left. Among them: 10,539 individual collective farmers and 1,262 collective farm families, 19,203 individual private farmers and 1,131 private farm families, 1,823 individual kulaks and 396 kulak families and 126 party activists. In most cases, the incidents of flight can be attributed to the search for work. The fact that malicious non-deliverers of grain prevail among those fleeing is evidence that this exodus is from the countryside. Some of those fleeing from their villages take their families along, boarding up their houses and hiding their grain reserves with neighbors and relatives. Some of those fleeing from the villages have buried their grain in the ground. In some villages, those fleeing are primarily the heads of families. Most of those fleeing their villages are headed to Donbass and large industrial centers. The exodus of collective farmers is occurring on a much lower scale than the flight of private farmers. There are also incidents of village council and collective farm chairmen, including "communists," leaving their villages without permission. "Communists" are fleeing from their villages because they are afraid of facing repressions for the sabotage of grain procurement and failure to perform the tasks set by the party.[8]

Because of this, and this is just one of many reports from the USSR saying the same, the police were sent en masse to prevent the exodus of starving peasants. It was a punitive measure to stop the "sabotage" of collectivization efforts. Here, the OGPU has fully admitted that the famine was a means to destroy those resisting Soviet rule and demanding the right to their own small plots of land.

It gets worse. A resolution from the party in Ukraine on these matters says the following:

> Just like last year, a mass exodus of peasants from several *raions* of Ukraine "for bread" to Moscow, Western, Central Black Earth *oblasts* and Belarus is under way. There are incidents of nearly all private, and some collective farmers leaving villages. There is no doubt that the flight of villagers and the exodus from Ukraine, last year and this

> year, is [being] organized by the enemies of Soviet government, S[ocial] R[evolutionarie]s and agents of Poland with the goal of spreading propaganda through the peasants against collective farms and Soviet government in the northern regions of the USSR. Last year, the party, Soviet and chekist structures of Ukraine missed that counterrevolutionary venture by the enemies of Soviet government. Last year's mistakes cannot be repeated this year.[9]

The population of Ukrainian speakers in the USSR was just above 31 million in 1929. It fell by almost 12% a few years later to 28 million.[10] The Soviet 1937 census shows a radical drop in the Ukrainian population of the Soviet empire. The *Small Soviet Encyclopedia* says that in 1927 Ukraine had 32 million people, but in 1939, 28 million. Had things been normal, there would have been an increase of about 5 million during this period. The same goes for cattle. In 1928, there were almost 9 million head recorded by the Soviets. In 1935, there were just over 4 million. Sheep went from 8 million to just over 2 million. Horses too went from almost 6 million to about 2.5 million in the same time period.

Even more, it can be said with certainty that this attack on the peasantry was a part of Leninist doctrine and not a Stalinist aberration. Nothing in Stalin's world was anti-Leninist or anti-Marxist. One of the most damning pieces of evidence for the attack on the peasantry is from Lenin himself, every bit as bloody minded as Stalin. In a letter to Molotov dated March 19, 1922, he writes:

> Destroying the peasant economy and driving the peasant from the country to the town, the famine creates a proletariat. . . . It is precisely now and only now, when in the starving regions people are eating human flesh, and hundreds if not thousands of corpses are littering the roads, that we can (and therefore must) carry out the confiscation of church valuables with the most savage and merciless energy, not stopping short of crushing any resistance. The greater the number of representatives of the reactionary clergy and reactionary bourgeoisie we succeed in executing for this reason, the better.[11]

Now, this is to show that the peasantry was in the sights of the Soviet leadership. It was equally clear that the Ukrainian peasants in particular were seen as militant in their anti-Soviet attitudes. Hence, Stalin's targeting the peasantry in general, and the Ukrainian peasantry in particular, is a part of Leninist doctrine. Hence, the holodomor was only a part of the Soviet assault on their own food supply. After all, the West was feeding them and continued to feed them straight until the rise of Putin, when Russia came into its own for the first time since the turn of the 20th century.

Soviet "Ukrainianization" meant nothing. It was merely the ability to read Soviet propaganda materials in Ukrainian rather than Russian or Yiddish. It had nothing

THE HOAX OF SOVIET "ANTISEMITISM"
JEWS, ZIONISM, COMMUNISM, AND THE SOVIET UNION 1918—1991
AN OPEN LETTER TO JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES
SUPPORTED BY THE SOVIET PEOPLE
ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE OF SOVIET PUBLIC OPINION:
AIMS AND TASKS
WRITINGS FROM WINSTON CHURCHILL, LEON TROTSKY, ESTHER FRUMKIN, AND THE NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY'S PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOVIET ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE OF SOVIET PUBLIC OPINION
INTRODUCED, ARRANGED AND ANNOTATED BY FRANK L. BRITTON

The Hoax of Soviet Anti-Semitism

Jews, Zionism, Communism, Israel and the Soviet Union 1918–1991

Writings from Winston Churchill, Leon Trotsky and more. Arranged and annotated by Frank L. Britton. A fully documented and referenced exposé of the Zionist lie that the Soviet Union was "anti-Semitic." It conclusively proves that, in fact, the USSR was pro-Jewish, but anti-Zionist—particularly after Zionism became increasingly racist and militarily aggressive toward Israel's neighbors and, most importantly, after the Zionist-Jewish lobby became intertwined with the U.S. government. Starting with an overview of the historical background of the Jewish nature of Communism (drawing upon the British Government's 1919 *White Paper on Bolshevism* and the May 1907 edition of *National Geographic* magazine—which both pointed out the Jewish role in fomenting revolution in czarist Russia), the book discusses the internal conflicts in Jewish Communist circles, and of the eventual break between the socialist Zionists and the Jewish Communists. Softcover, 128 pages, #750, *$12* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H in the U.S. Order from TBR with the form in the back of this issue or call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to order.

to do with Ukrainian culture, which is centered around the Orthodox Church and the Cossack tradition. Since both of these were liquidated under the USSR, to promote "Ukrainianization" is a meaningless term.

Ukrainian nationalists were seen as the enemy of all things Soviet. They were the best organized and the largest force against the USSR. Hence, Ukraine itself was seen as a threat, and these groups—such as the OUN or the UPA—were seen as popular ones. A 1932 resolution of the Ukrainian party reads:

> The CC AUCP(b) and Council of People's Commissars firmly condemn the statements and suggestions made by individual Ukrainian comrades about the mandatory Ukrainization of entire areas of the USSR (for example, the DVK [Far East Region], Central Asia, the Central Black Earth Oblast and so on). Statements of this nature only play into the hands of those bourgeois-nationalist elements who, after being chased out of Ukraine as malicious elements, have emerged in newly Ukrainized areas and continue their mischievous work.[12]

Because of the size and strategic significance of Ukraine, their nationalist resistance was far more dangerous than that of the Georgians, for example. The Kazakh resistance was also significant for this very reason. By the time Hitler invaded, the Kazakh state had over 80 guerrilla groups operating against the USSR.

Arthur Koestler, the famed writer of *The Thirteenth Tribe*, was living in Kiev briefly during the famine. He wrote:

> I saw the ravages of the famine of 1932-1933 in the Ukraine: hordes of families in rags begging at the railway stations, the women lifting up to the compartment window their starving brats, which, with drumstick limbs, big cadaverous heads and puffed bellies, looked like embryos out of alcohol bottles.[13]

The British Foreign Office said: "The truth of the matter is that we have a certain amount of information about the famine conditions in the south of Russia. . . . We do not want to make it public, because the Soviet government would resent it and our relations with them would be prejudiced." The absurdities here are extraordinary.

Another piece of evidence is school enrollments. Russian enrollments went from 5 million in 1914 to almost 8 million in 1939. Ukraine was at 1.4 million in 1914, but only 985,000 in 1938.[14] Their society was decimated. The school system was the least of their worries.

One of the more pointed comments comes from another eyewitness, Viktor Kravchenko, who defected from the USSR largely because of the famine he witnessed as a OGPU agent. In his *I Choose Freedom: The Personal and Political Life of a Soviet Official*, he writes:

> Although not a word about the tragedy appeared in the newspapers, the famine that raged . . . was a matter of common knowledge. What I saw that morning . . . was inexpressibly horrible. On a battlefield men die quickly, they fight back. . . . Here I saw people dying in solitude by slow degrees, dying hideously, without the excuse of sacrifice for a cause. They had been trapped and left to starve, each in his own home, by a political decision made in a far-off capital around conference and banquet tables. There was not even the consolation of inevitability to relieve the horror. The most terrifying sights were the little children with skeleton limbs dangling from balloon-like abdomens. Starvation had wiped every trace of youth from their faces, turning them into tortured gargoyles; only in their eyes still lingered the reminder of childhood. Everywhere we found men and women lying prone (weak from hunger), their faces and bellies bloated, their eyes utterly expressionless.[15]

Confessions from agents well paid to enforce a policy are hard to refute. Carveth Wells, a travel writer specializing in strange and exotic places (to Westerners), was in Ukraine in July of 1932. In his book *Kapoot*, he says:

> The extraordinary thing was that the farther we penetrated into the Ukraine, which used to be the "Granary of Russia," the less food there was and the more starvation to be seen on every side. None of us knew what tragedies had been enacted here. We ourselves happened to be passing through the Ukraine and the Caucasus in the very midst of the famine in July 1932. From the train windows children could be seen eating grass. The sight of small children with stomachs enormously distended is not at all uncommon in Africa or other tropical countries, but this was the first time I had ever seen white children in such a state.[16]

Wells was considered a highly respectable, albeit eccentric, writer of his day and certainly had no interest in painting such a picture to the world. This is especially given the strong censorship Western governments were imposing on anything that might "prejudice" relations with the USSR. In fact, condemnations of the American and British journalistic and media establishment became fairly common.

> [Our reporting] served Moscow's purpose of smearing the facts out of recognition and declaring a situation which, had we reported simply and clearly, might have worked up enough public opinion abroad to force remedial measures. And every correspondent, each in his own measure, was guilty of collaborating in this monstrous hoax on the world.[17]

Lyons was a communist of sorts in the early days of his writing career. He was an agent of the KGB while on assignment in Italy, which led him to be removed from

Above is pictured but one of the millions of starving children seen in Ukraine during the Holodomor. An estimated 2.5 million to 8 million Ukrainians were purposefully starved to death during this period. The Communist Party rejected all outside aid, confiscated all household foodstuffs and sealed off much of rural Ukraine, thus keeping the starving citizens from escaping. The firsthand documents on this are legion, and to deny it is to enter a world of fantastical absurdity. Today, more than a dozen nations officially recognize the Holodomor as a genocide.

the country. He then went to work for TASS, the infamous Soviet news agency. However, his witness forced him against Stalin and the USSR. He was the first to criticize Duranty from an eyewitness perspective. He called Gareth Jones, a British version of Duranty, "a liar" for the same reason. *Assignment in Utopia* was so influential that it became a chapter heading in Orwell's *1984*. In his *Red Decade*, he makes the argument that Stalinism was a sort of radical chic for American intellectuals, in part due to shoddy reporting and wishful thinking.[18] The shocking statements from this communist in his *The Red Decade* should give pause to American historians. Lyons became a moderate conservative by the time of his death.

Leon Trotsky, likely the bloodiest of all communists, wrote in his *Problem of Ukraine* (1939):

> In the conception of the old Bolshevik Party, Soviet Ukraine was destined to become a powerful axis around which the other sections of the Ukrainian people would unite. It is indisputable that, in the first period of its existence, Soviet Ukraine exerted a mighty attractive force, in national respects as well, and aroused to struggle the workers, peasants and revolutionary intelligentsia of Western Ukraine enslaved by Poland. But, during the years of Thermidorian reaction, the position of Soviet Ukraine and, together with it, the posing of the Ukrainian question as a whole changed sharply. The more profound the hopes aroused, the keener was the disillusionment. The bureaucracy strangled and plundered the people within Great Russia, too. But in the Ukraine, matters were further complicated by the massacre of national hopes.
>
> Nowhere did restrictions, purges, repressions and in general all forms of bureaucratic hooliganism assume such murderous sweep as they did in the Ukraine in the struggle against the powerful, deeply rooted longings of the Ukrainian masses for greater freedom and independence. To the totalitarian bureaucracy, Soviet Ukraine became an administrative division of an economic unit and a military base of the USSR. To be sure, the Stalin bureaucracy erects statues to Shevchenko, but only in order more thoroughly to crush the Ukrainian people under their weight and to force it to chant paeans in the language of Kobzar to the rapist clique in the Kremlin.[19]

Trotsky, contrary to his pious condemnation, was one of the most important creators of the Ukrainian genocide. Only in exile did he suddenly become concerned with "national self-determination." This echoes Tottle's nonsense with the even more vague "bureaucratic hooliganism" that is partly responsible for the deaths. Yet, Trotsky was no enemy of central planning while head of the Red Army.

The verdict has long been in. The Holodomor occurred in Ukraine due to extreme communist grain "procurements" from mostly Jewish and urban commissars. For two decades the world has been able to see the Soviet archives for themselves. It is rare that deniers of this make use of them. Both Molotov and Kaganovich were not shy about their role. They were also not shy about how important Ukraine was to the future of the USSR.

In December of 1932, Stalin blamed "Ukrainian nationalists" and "kulaks" for the shortages in grain that Soviet policies created. The All Union Party organization

wrote in December of 1932:

> The CC and RNK instruct party and government organizations of the Soviet Union that the worst enemies of the party, working class, and collective farm peasantry, are the saboteurs of grain procurement who have party membership cards in their pockets. To please kulaks and other anti-Soviet elements, they organize state fraud and double-deals, and fail to complete tasks established by the party and government. The CC and RNK order appropriate structures to apply austere repressions against these traitors and enemies of Soviet rule and collective farms, who still carry party membership cards in their pockets: five- to 10-year terms of imprisonment in concentration camps and, under certain circumstances, execution by shooting.[20]

This is the "smoking gun" that the famine was targeted on Ukrainian nationalists. There is actually more than one document saying such things, but this is the most clear. The list of people mentioned does not contain capitalist billionaires. This is further evidence that the Soviet government had no particular interests in workers or peasants. While taking money from actual capitalist billionaires in the U.S., they condemned actual working-class people for rejecting Soviet rule in Ukraine. They are correct, however, that this was the core of nationalist action in that country.

Of course, there was no functional definition of "anti-Soviet," "saboteur," or, worst of all, "kulak." These, ultimately, were those inconvenient to the system. This particular missive is ethnic in content. Paragraph 7 reads like this:

> The CC and RNK especially point out to the party and executive committees of the North Caucasus region that the irresponsible, anti-Bolshevik "Ukrainization" which affected nearly half of the *raions* in the North Caucasus do not correspond to the cultural interests of the population. It was carried out with a complete lack of supervision on the part of territorial agencies over the Ukrainization of schools and the press, and provided the enemies of Soviet rule with legal facades for organizing resistance to the endeavors of Soviet authorities by kulaks, czarist officers, re-emigrating Cossacks, members of the Kuban Rada etc. In order to crush the resistance to grain procurement by kulak elements and their "party" and non-party flunkeys, the CC and SNK USSR resolve the following:
>
> To relocate the entire population of the most counterrevolutionary "Poltava" *stanytsia* (Northern Caucasus) to the northern *oblasts* of the USSR in the shortest time possible, with the exception of those collective and individual farmers who are truly loyal to Soviet rule and who have not been implicated in grain procurement sabotage. Populate this village with conscientious collective farmers who are Red Army soldiers and are currently working in territories that suffer from shortages and poor quality of land.[21]

It is hard to discover a more blatant admission from a high-ranking party member, Molotov in this case, of what was soon to come. It does not take a specialist in Ukrainian history to realize that this was to be done with extreme violence, without due process and without even a reference to legality. "In the shortest time possible" is clearly the green light to mass killings, deportation and guilt by association. If the results were not so violent, it might be entertaining to discover how the minions of the party were to discover ranks of "czarist officers" in the 1930s Ukraine. It would ultimately become a chaos of destruction that would soon plunge the area into dire poverty and, soon, starvation. The same missive says:

> Propose that the CC CP(b)U and RNK of Ukraine pay serious attention to the proper implementation of Ukrainization, to eliminate its mechanical implementation, to expel "Petliurites" and other bourgeois-nationalist elements from Party and government organizations, to meticulously select and train Ukrainian Bolshevik cadres and to ensure party management of and supervision over Ukrainization on a regular basis.
>
> Immediately change the language used in offices of Soviet entities and cooperative societies, as well as all newspapers and magazines in the Ukrainized *raions* of the Northern Caucasus, from Ukrainian to Russian, explaining that Russian is more understandable to Kuban residents. Also, prepare to change the language of instruction at schools to Russian by autumn. The CC and RNK order the regional Party and executive committees to immediately investigate the staff workers of schools in Ukrainized *raions*.

The ethnic component of this deepens further. This is a full attack against any nationally conscious Ukrainian. Ukrainization was ended, and any independent political organization was ruthlessly destroyed. This is the order that made it so. Needless to say, "Ukrainization" was a fig leaf only, existing solely for symbolic and propaganda value. No Jewish or Stalinist Bolshevik had the slightest interest in the ethnic principle, including the Russian. That it needed to be "explained" is yet another admission of the manipulative use of what amounts to crude propaganda.

It is easy to find quote after quote from party members complaining about the Ukrainians. Since few lived in the cities, the term "Ukrainian" meant "peasant" by definition. However, the question might arise, "Why?" It is true that Russia, which under the czars was feeding both itself and most of the world, required, under the Soviets, endless food aid, which they received from their "enemies" to the west, but there are far more profound reasons.

As this writer has penned elsewhere, the purpose of the USSR was not to create a "worker's state" or to bring about some abstract "equality."[22] Rather, it was to act as a transmission belt to bring the wealth of centuries to a handful of Marxist agitators, almost all of whom were not Russian. Trotsky was not in the least interested in "workers" or the mystic "proletariat." He was paid by both Jacob Schiff and the Germans. He lived in a mansion in the Bronx while writing for mainstream, leftist Jewish newspapers in Brooklyn. "Production" for him just meant the constant enrichment of his faction of the party. The party simply transferred all wealth to itself. Working conditions deteriorated and never returned to their czarist level. No concern for any reforms benefiting labor was contemplated.

The very fact that Trotsky left behind an immense fortune in two bank accounts, one in New York and the other in Switzerland, shows his loathing of anything traditionally known as Marxist. Emigre historian Ivan Bunich presented compelling evidence that Trotsky was, in today's terms, a multibillionaire at the time of his death.[23]

CONCLUSION

This paper seeks to make a simple point: Trotsky and Stalin set out to destroy the Ukrainian population, at least those who were nationally conscious. This is now difficult to deny. Russian nationalism is a legitimate reaction to decades of Soviet repression. Like any colonized state, Russia finally threw off its foreign yoke, only to have it reattached through its alien oligarchs. Regardless, nationalism is a solidly moral response to the decades-long rape of its land and resources by foreigners. Stalin was no nationalist. He was also no anti-Semite. Quite the contrary, on both counts.[24]

Therefore, his recent resurrection, even among some Orthodox nationalists, has to end. It has no historical or ideological foundation. Therefore, to a great extent, this paper is an attempt to take the sails out of this monstrous neo-Stalinist nationalism that is as incoherent as it is false. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 The Ukrainian term Holodomor is a compound of Holod, meaning "hunger" and "mor," of course, the Indo-European root for "death."

2 The primary text here is by the Communist hack Doug Tottle of Canada. His book, *Fraud, Famine and Fascism: The Ukrainian Genocide Myth from Hitler to Harvard* contains the main arguments against this set of events. It was published by Progress Publishing, a Communist Party press. This has not stopped it from being assigned in universities the world over.

3 There is no excuse in any denial of the Holodomor. Here are the documents from the NKVD archives showing every detail of the events: http://www.faminegenocide.com/resources/hdocuments.htm.

4 Herring, MY. Review of S.J. Taylor's *Stalin's Apologist: Walter Duranty, the New York Times Man in Moscow*, "Contra Mundum" No. 15.

5 Quoted from "Black Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933: A Struggle for Existence," Andrew Gregorovich. The *Forum Ukrainian Review*, 1974 This is an excellent collection of citations from eyewitnesses that is certainly worth reading.

6 Investigation of Communist Takeover and Occupation of the Non-Russian Nations of the U.S.S.R.: Eighth Interim Report of Hearings Before the Select Committee on Communist Aggression, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, Second Session, Under Authority of H. Res. 346 (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954: 35).

7 From Churchill's *The Second World War*, Volume IV, 1950: 498.

8 APRF, fond 3, list 30, file 189, sheets 7-10; "Top Secret: From Lubianka to Stalin on the State of the Country in Four Volumes" (Moscow, 2001, Volume 4) "Sovershenno sekretno." Lubianka—Stalinu o polozhenii v strane: v 4 t. pp.393-394.

9 This is a Resolution of the CC CP(b)U Politburo on executing the January 22 Order from the USSR SNK and CC AUCP(b). It can be found in Tragedy of the Soviet Countryside. Collectivization and Dekulakization, Documents and Materials in Five Volumes. Vol. 3. Moscow, 2001, 1007 pp) (Tragedia sovietskoi derevni. Kolektyvizatsia i raskulachivanie. Dokumenty i materialy: v 5 tomakh pp.635-636).

10 Palij, Alexander (2010). "23 Reasons for the Holodomor to Be Considered a Genocide With No Qualifications." UNIAN, November 27, 2010.

11 Chernyavskiy, Georgiy and Jeffrey Brooks (2007) *Lenin and the Making of the Soviet State: A Brief History with Documents*. (Springer: 148).

12 "Resolution of the CC AUCP(b) and USSR SNK on Ukrainization in the Far East Region, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Central Black Earth Oblast and Other Areas." This is found in *Commanders of the Great Famine: V. Molotov and L. Kaganovich—Trips to Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus, 1932-1933*. (Kyiv, 2001, 399 p.) A lack of capitalization in the original Cyrillic title was meant to make a point that the Ukrainians were not a real ethnic group.

13 Koestler, Arthur (1949) Eponymous essay in *The God That Failed*, Ed: Richard Crossman Harper, 15-75.

14 *Cultural Construction of the USSR*, *Moscow: Government Planning Pub.*, 1940, pages 40-50.

15 Kravchenko, V (1947) *I Choose Freedom: The Personal And Political Life Of A Soviet Official*. Angell Press.

16 Wells, C (1933). *Kapoot*. Robert McBride Publishing.

17 Lyons, Eugene (1937). *Assignment in Utopia*. Harcourt, Brace, 572-573.

18 Lyons, Eugene (1941). *The Red Decade: The Stalinist Perpetration of America*. Simon Publications.

19 Leon Trotsky. (1939) "Problem of the Ukraine." *Socialist Appeal*, Vol. III No. 31, May 9, 1939, pp. 1-2.

20 Resolution of CC AUCP(b) and USSR SNK on Grain Procurements in Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus and the Western Oblast, December 14, 1932, para 5. *Commanders of the Great Famine: V. Molotov and L. Kaganovich, Trips to Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus. 1932-1933*. (Kyiv, 2001), pp.210-212.

21 *Ibid*.

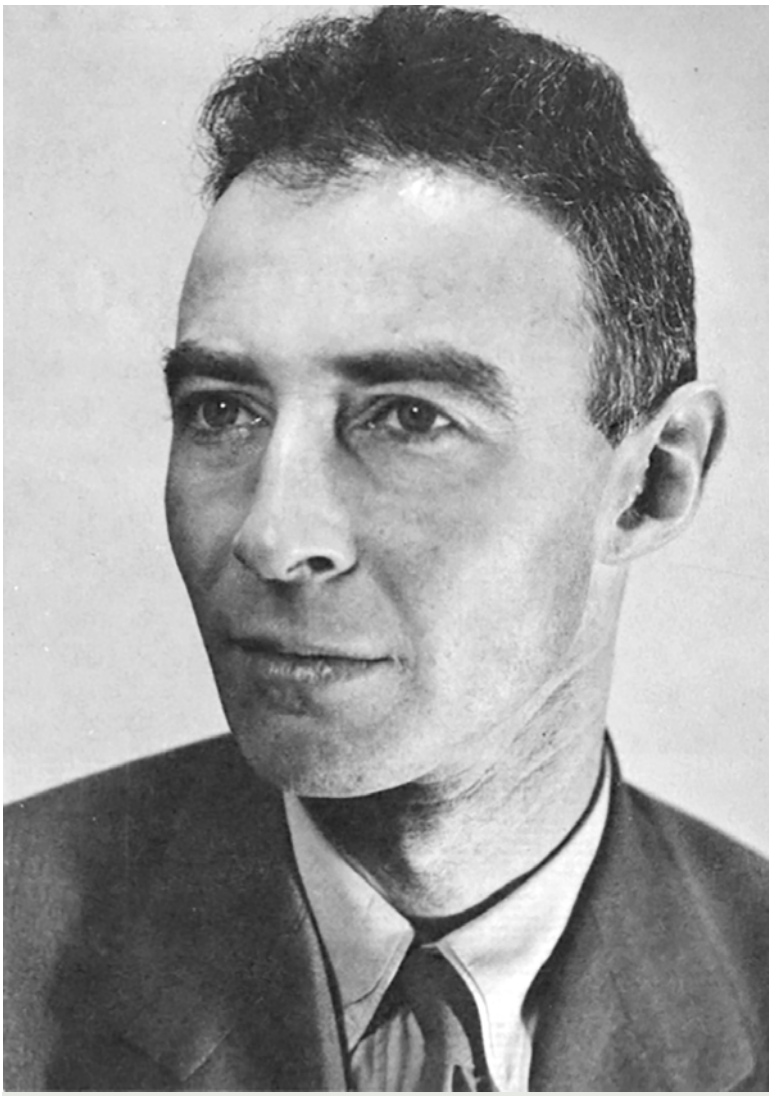
22 "Communism and Political Terror: Trotskyism, Stalinism and the West in Revisionist Perspective." *The Russian Orthodox Medievalist*, 2015.

23 Bunich, Igor (1992) *The Party's Gold*. St. Petersburg, 82-83.

24 See this writer's "The Fantasy of Stalin's 'Antisemitic Russian Nationalism'" THE BARNES REVIEW, November/December 2016, pp. 62-67.

MATTHEW JOHNSON, PH.D. is a member of TBR's Board of Editors.

Oppenheimer: Soviet Agent?



JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
Was he an invaluable Soviet operative?

Despite his noteworthy performance in the Manhattan Project, Robert Oppenheimer's reputation has been tainted by allegations that he knowingly passed secrets of the atomic bomb to Soviet agents. This article will discuss the possible truth of these allegations.

By John Wear

Julius Robert Oppenheimer—known as Robert Oppenheimer—was the scientific head of the U.S. atomic bomb project during World War II. Oppenheimer was a brilliant physicist whose contributions were essential for the successful development of the atomic bomb. Gen. Leslie Groves, the overall head of what became known as the Manhattan Project, testified that Oppenheimer was an exceptionally hard worker who did a "magnificent job as far as the war effort was concerned."[1]

Pavel Sudoplatov was the wartime director of an elite unit of Soviet intelligence named the Administration for Special Tasks. Sudoplatov states that Gregory Kheifetz, an undercover NKVD operative in San Francisco, met Robert Oppenheimer alone for lunch in December 1941. Kheifetz was an experienced Soviet agent who knew better than to approach Oppenheimer with the usual money or threats. Instead, Kheifetz created a common ground of interest and idealism that the two men could discuss and compare.

Kheifetz reported in 1943 that Oppenheimer, whose father was a German-Jewish immigrant,

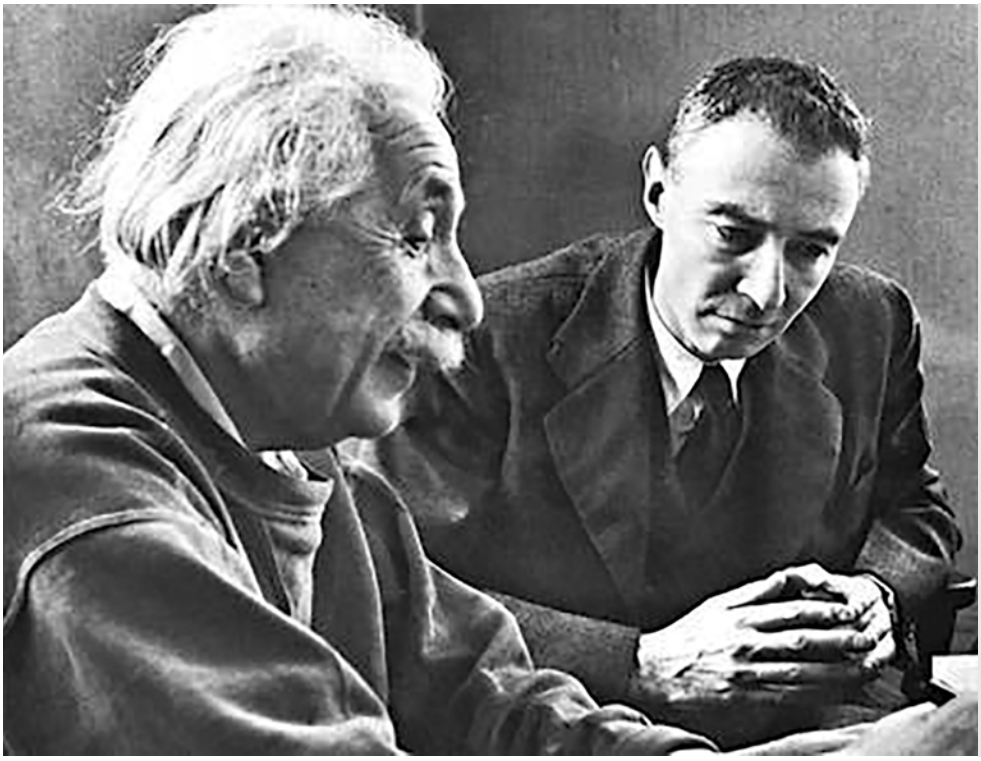
Photo of the staff at the [Heike] Kamerlingh-Onnes Lab in Leiden, Netherlands in 1926. Those identifiable in the group shot include Oppenheimer, third from left in the second row; the lady is Tatiana Ehrenfest-Afanassewa; also shown are George Eugene Uhlenbeck, Helmut Hoenl, Henri Bernard Joseph Florin, Adriaan Danieel Focker, Hendrik Anthony Kramers, Samuel Abraham Goudschmidt, Karel Frederik Niessen, Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac, L. Polak, Paul Ehrenfest and Herman Robert Woltier. Dirac is particularly famous. Not shown is the great Kamerlingh-Onnes himself, who died in 1926 (born 1853).

was deeply moved by information that Stalin's policies had crushed "Soviet anti-Semitism." They discussed Stalin's plans to secure a place for Jews in the Soviet Union by setting up an autonomous Jewish republic in the Crimea after the war against fascism was won.[2]

Sudoplatov states that other Soviet agents were used in developing Robert Oppenheimer as a source of information. Elizabeth Zarubina was a captain in the NKVD whom Kheifetz used to make friends with Oppenheimer's wife Katherine. Through Katherine, Elizabeth Zarubina and Kheifetz convinced Oppenheimer to refrain from making statements sympathetic to communist or left-wing groups in order not to call attention to himself. They also persuaded Oppenheimer to agree to hire, promote and share information concerning the atomic bomb program with "anti-fascists of German origin."[3]

One such anti-fascist of German origin was Klaus Fuchs, a German communist who was forced to seek refuge in England in 1933. Fuchs was instructed to use a code sentence when he met Oppenheimer and to identify himself as the only one on the British team who had escaped from a German prison camp. Fuchs thus gained Oppenheimer's respect and confidence and, through Oppenheimer, was given access to material he had no right to look at. According to Sudoplatov, Fuchs reported secret information concerning the atomic bomb project to the Soviets with Oppenheimer's full knowledge and approval.[4]

After World War II, the Soviets initiated a peace campaign against nuclear armament, which was maintained until they exploded their own nuclear bomb in 1949. Disarmament and the inability to impose nuclear blackmail would deprive the United States of its advantage in nuclear weapons. Through Klaus Fuchs, the Soviets also planted the idea that Oppenheimer and other leading scientists should oppose the hydrogen bomb. According to Sudoplatov, Oppenheimer truly believed in his positions and did not know he was being used by the Soviets.[5]



Albert Einstein and Oppenheimer, a generation apart, were friends in the last decade or so of Albert's life, but could hardly be more different. Einstein was against violence and cruelty. He regretted the invention of nuclear weapons, saying if he could relive his life he would rather have been a plumber. Oppenheimer gloried in death and destruction. Einstein believed in a singular and coherent vision of the world. Oppenheimer had a lack of certainty and related non-belief in a unitary, ultimate theory.

WILLIAM BORDEN'S EVIDENCE

William Borden, a graduate of Princeton and Yale Law School, was the executive director of the Joint Congressional Committee of Atomic Energy (JCCAE). Since Oppenheimer consistently gave advice contrary to the programs the JCCAE wished to pursue, Borden developed a deep-seated distrust of Oppenheimer. Borden began considering the possibility that Oppenheimer was a disloyal American.[6]

Borden was given Robert Oppenheimer's FBI security file shortly before leaving the JCCAE at the end of May 1953. As he studied the file, Borden became convinced that Oppenheimer was a Soviet agent.[7] Borden wrote a letter to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Borden stated in this letter that at the time of Oppenheimer's first security application in 1942:

> He [Oppenheimer] was contributing substantial monthly sums to the Communist Party; his ties with communism had survived the Nazi-Soviet Pact and the Soviet attack upon Finland; his wife and younger brother were communists; he had no close friends except communists; he had at least one communist mistress; he belonged only to communist organizations, apart from professional affiliations; the people whom he recruited into the early wartime Berkeley atomic project were exclusively communists; he had been instrumental in securing recruits for the Communist Party; and he was in frequent contact with Soviet espionage agents.
>
> In May 1942, he either stopped contributing funds to the Communist Party or else made his contributions through a new channel not yet discovered; in April 1942 his name was formally submitted for security clearance; he himself was aware at the time that his name had been so submitted; and he thereafter repeatedly gave false information to General Groves, the Manhattan District, and the FBI concerning the 1939 to April 1942 period.
>
> He was responsible for employing a number of communists, some of them nontechnical, at wartime Los Alamos; he selected one such individual to write the official Los Alamos history; he was a vigorous supporter of the H-bomb program until August 6, 1945 (Hiroshima), on which day he personally urged each senior individual working in this field to desist; and he was an enthusiastic sponsor of the A-bomb project until the war ended, when he immediately and outspokenly advocated that the Los Alamos Laboratory be disbanded.
>
> He was remarkably instrumental in influencing the military authorities and the Atomic Energy Commission essentially to suspend H-bomb development from mid-1946 through January 31, 1950; he has worked tirelessly, from January 31, 1950, onward, to retard the United States H-bomb program; he has used his potent influence against every postwar effort to expand capacity for producing A-bomb material; he has used his potent influence against every postwar effort directed at obtaining larger supplies of uranium raw material; and he has used his potent influence against every major postwar effort toward atomic power development, including the nuclear-powered submarine and aircraft programs as well as industrial power projects.[8]

From these facts, Borden concluded that "more probably than not, J. Robert Oppenheimer was a sufficiently hardened communist that he either volunteered espionage information to the Soviets or complied with a request for such information . . . and has since acted under a Soviet directive in influencing United States military, atomic energy, intelligence and diplomatic policy."[9]

THE AEC HEARINGS

Oppenheimer eventually had his security clearance suspended and was asked to resign his advisory position with the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). When Oppenheimer chose not to resign, the AEC conducted a hearing in Washington, D.C. from April 12, 1954 through May 6, 1954 to determine if Oppenheimer's security clearance should be revoked.[10]

Oppenheimer and his attorneys worked hard to defend his reputation. On March 5, 1954, they rebutted the AEC's charges with a 42-page response written in the form of an autobiography.[11]

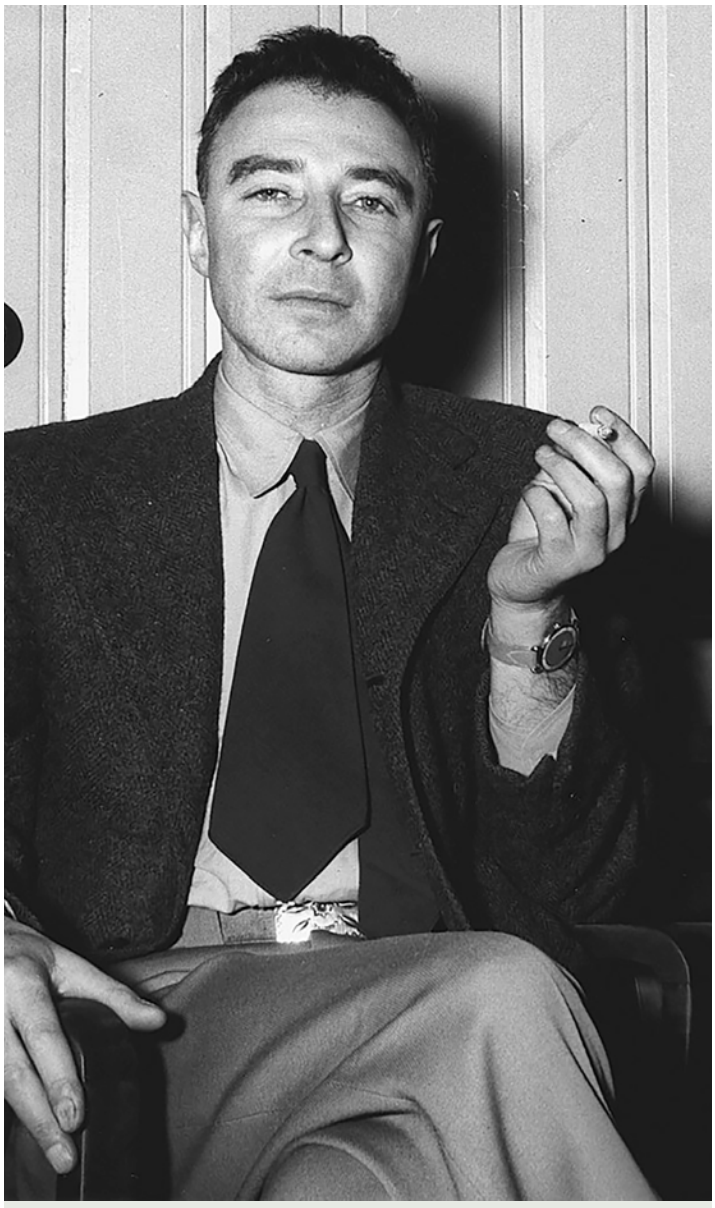
However, the AEC hearings did not go well for Oppenheimer. Roger Robb, the AEC's attorney, was effective in undermining Oppenheimer's credibility. According to Oppenheimer's sworn testimony, Oppenheimer made up what he called a "cock and bull story" and told it to a security officer as fact.

Additionally, Oppenheimer had lied in such a way that he put his friend Haakon Chevalier in the worst possible light. When Robb asked why he did that, Oppenheimer replied, "Because I was an idiot."[12]

Robb then took Oppenheimer through all of the details of his false statements made in a conversation with another security officer, Col. Boris Pash. Robb then asked Oppenheimer: "Isn't it a fair statement today, Dr. Oppenheimer, that according to your testimony now you told not one lie to Col. Pash, but a whole fabrication and tissue of lies? Oppenheimer replied, "Right."[13]

After Oppenheimer's admission to several lies, it did not matter how many eminent people the defense produced to vouch for Oppenheimer's loyalty. Oppenheimer had admitted under oath that he had lied several times, after which Robb kept reminding the defense witnesses at the hearing of these palpable facts. All Robb had to do was repeat Oppenheimer's testimony and ask the witnesses if such testimony was indicative of an honest, reliable and trustworthy person.[14]

Robb was even able to undermine all of the supportive things Gen. Leslie Groves had to say about Oppenheimer. Robb asked Groves: "General, in the light of your experience with security matters and in the light of your knowledge of the file pertaining to Dr. Oppenheimer, would you clear Dr. Oppenheimer today?" Gen. Groves replied, "I would not clear Dr. Oppenheimer today if I were a member of the commission. . . ."[15]



The Great Destroyer

Julius Robert Oppenheimer was one of the creators of the atomic bomb. At the time the first nuclear weapon was tested, Oppenheimer saw the destruction that his creation could mete on huge populations of human beings across the globe and large swaths of the world's landscape in the blink of an eye. In a *New York Times* interview on nuclear weapons, he said that an ancient scripture came to mind from the Bhagavad Gita. He said, "Now I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds." When asked about the atomic bomb, Oppenheimer stated, "I hope they cannot see the limitless potential living inside of me to murder every thing. I hope they cannot see I am the great destroyer."

U.S. Army Capt. Peer DeSilva, a member of the Los Alamos security staff, stated that, "J.R. Oppenheimer is playing a key part in the attempts of the Soviet Union to secure, by espionage, highly secret information which is vital to the security of the United States." DeSilva said that Oppenheimer had "allowed a tight clique of known communists or communist sympathizers to grow up about him within the project, until they comprise a large proportion of the key personnel in whose hands the success and secrecy of the project is entrusted." In DeSilva's opinion, Oppenheimer must be either incredibly naïve, or extremely clever and disloyal.[16]

The AEC board voted not to reinstate Oppenheimer's security clearance. The majority report emphasized that they did not doubt Oppenheimer's loyalty to his country. However, they decided that it would not be clearly consistent with the security interests of the United Sates to reinstate Dr. Oppenheimer's clearance.[17]

SUDOPLATOV'S CREDIBILITY QUESTIONED

Pavel Sudoplatov's testimony has been widely dismissed by scientists, historians and journalists. They state that the American government's "Venona files" contain no evidence that Oppenheimer was a Communist Party member or that he gave secret information to Soviet agents while on the Manhattan Project. To this, Jerrold and Leona Schecter, who interviewed Sudoplatov for the book *Special Tasks*, reply that atomic espionage went through Santa Fe to Mexico City in order to avoid Washington surveillance. Therefore, the reports from the Manhattan Project were not recorded because they went through channels other than Venona.[18]

Some historians state that it was impossible for Oppenheimer to have deliberately recruited Klaus Fuchs to Los Alamos. However, Aleksandr Feklisov, who was Fuchs's case officer, wrote that "by the end of 1943, Robert Oppenheimer, the leader of the work on the creation of the American atomic bomb, who highly appreciated the theoretical works of Fuchs, asked to include Fuchs as part of the British scientific mission coming to the U.S.A. to assist the project."[19]

Other critics of Sudoplatov state that he was an old, incoherent man who made several mistakes in his interviews. For example, Sudoplatov stated that attitudes in Denmark toward Russians were especially warm immediately after World War II because Denmark had been liberated by the Red Army. Obviously, Denmark was liberated by the British and not the Russians.[20]

The American Physical Society also held a press conference in which five experts denounced Sudoplatov's statements about Oppenheimer "as wildly inaccurate and probably fictitious." The organization's 40-member council expressed "profound dismay" at the accusations "made by a man who has characterized himself as a master of deception and deceit."[21]

However, the Schecters found documentary evidence to verify Sudoplatov's story.

As stated in *The Venona Secrets*:

> Sudoplatov had been jailed in 1953 by the Soviet government because of his close association with the then-discredited Lavrenti Beria. In 1968, he was released and tried in succeeding years to get a Communist Party hearing to rehabilitate him and restore him to the good graces of the Soviet leadership. In 1982, for example, he sent an appeal to Yuri Andropov and the Politburo outlining his career and asking for rehabilitation. In this secret document, Sudoplatov boasted that he had "rendered considerable help to our scientists by giving them the latest materials on atom bomb research, obtained from such sources as the famous nuclear physicists R. Oppenheimer, E. Fermi, K. Fuchs, and others." It would have made no sense for Sudoplatov to lie to Andropov, the former head of the KGB and dictator of the Soviet Union, who would have easily found him out.
>
> Until Sudoplatov's testimony, even "Venona" could not prove that Oppenheimer had collaborated with Soviet intelligence; the only conclusion had to have been a Scotch verdict—unproved—or, as the NSA commented, "troubling." But with Sudoplatov's information we can say for certain that Oppenheimer did in fact knowingly supply classified information on the atom bomb to the Soviet Union.[22]

CONCLUSION

The full extent of and final word on Manhattan Project infiltration by Soviet espionage remains hidden until the further opening of Soviet archives.[23] However, the weight of the evidence currently indicates that Robert Oppenheimer knowingly passed secrets of the project to Soviet agents.

What was Oppenheimer's motive for such illegal activity? He was certainly not motivated by money. Oppenheimer was born into a wealthy Jewish family and had received a large family inheritance when his father died in 1937.[24]

The Schecters summarize Sudoplatov's explanation of why Robert Oppenheimer and other scientists passed atomic secrets to Soviet agents:

> None of the Western scientists who provided atomic secrets to the Soviet Union was controlled agents in the sense that they were paid or had signed recruitment contracts. Their fear that Hitler might produce an atomic bomb first was the initial motivation for sharing their knowledge with Soviet scientists. Later they believed that equality of superpower status for the Soviet Union would contribute to world peace. In dealing with them, Sud-

platov realized that the scientists saw themselves as a new breed of superstatesmen whose mandate transcended national boundaries; he and his officers exploited this hubris.[25] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer: Transcript of Hearing Before Personnel Security Board*, Washington, D.C., 165, 167.

2 Sudoplatov, Pavel and Sudoplatov, Anatoli, *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness—A Soviet Spymaster*, New York: Little, Brown and Company, 1994, xiii, 175-176, 188.

3 *Ibid.*, 189-190.

4 *Ibid.*, 193-194.

5 *Ibid.*, 207-208.

6 Teller, Edward, *Memoirs: A Twentieth-Century Journey in Science and Politics*, Cambridge, MA: Perseus Publishing, 2001, 386.

7 Monk, Ray, *Robert Oppenheimer: A Life Inside the Center*, New York: Doubleday, 2012, 620.

8 Teller, Edward, *Memoirs: A Twentieth-Century Journey in Science and Politics*, Cambridge, MA: Perseus Publishing, 2001, 387; also Major, John, *The Oppenheimer Hearing*, New York: Stein and Day, 1971, 29-33.

9 *Ibid.*, 388.

10 Monk, Ray, *Robert Oppenheimer: A Life Inside the Center*, New York: Doubleday, 2012, 621-622, 633.

11 Bird, Kai and Sherwin, Martin J., *American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer*, New York: Vintage Books, p. 2006, 496.

12 Teller, Edward, *Memoirs: A Twentieth-Century Journey in Science and Politics*, Cambridge, MA: Perseus Publishing, 2001, 375-377.

13 *In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer: Transcript of Hearing Before Personnel Security Board*, Washington, D.C., 149.

14 Monk, Ray, *Robert Oppenheimer: A Life Inside the Center*, New York: Doubleday, 2012, 637.

15 *In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer: Transcript of Hearing Before Personnel Security Board*, Washington, D.C., 171.

16 Major, John, *The Oppenheimer Hearing*, New York: Stein and Day, 1971, 55.

17 Monk, Ray, *Robert Oppenheimer: A Life Inside the Center*, New York: Doubleday, 2012, 643-644.

18 Schecter, Jerrold and Leona, *Sacred Secrets: How Soviet Intelligence Operations Changed American History*, Washington, D.C.: Brassey's, Inc., 2002, 300.

19 Sudoplatov, Pavel and Sudoplatov, Anatoli, *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness—A Soviet Spymaster*, New York: Little, Brown and Company, 1994, 193, footnote 18.

20 https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/lifestyle/1994/05/27/the-book-at-ground-zero/3fbc2131-dea8-4fd8-95aa-80771f4e2e0e.

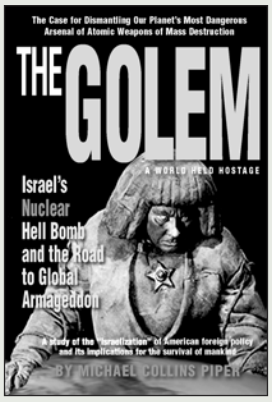
21 Romerstein, Herbert and Breindel, Eric, *The Venona Secrets: Exposing Soviet Espionage and America's Traitors*, Washington, D.C.: Regnery Publishing, Inc., 2000, 274-275.

22 *Ibid.*, 275.

23 Schecter, Jerrold and Leona, *Sacred Secrets: How Soviet Intelligence Operations Changed American History*, Washington, D.C.: Brassey's, Inc., 2002, 300.

24 Bird, Kai and Sherwin, Martin J., *American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer*, New York: Vintage Books, p. 2006, 128.

25 Sudoplatov, Pavel and Sudoplatov, Anatoli, *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness—A Soviet Spymaster*, New York: Little, Brown and Company, 1994, xiv.


The Case for Dismantling Our Planet's Most Dangerous Arsenal of Atomic Weapons of Mass Destruction
THE GOLEM
A WORLD HELD HOSTAGE
Israel's Nuclear Hell Bomb and the Road to Global Armageddon
BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

THE GOLEM

ISRAEL'S NUCLEAR HELL BOMB & THE ROAD TO GLOBAL ARMAGEDDON

In this landmark work, veteran author Michael Collins Piper pulls no punches in asserting that Israel's nuclear "hell bomb" is pushing civilization toward global Armageddon, that the perpetuation of this uncontrolled weapons program has left the world held hostage. Piper explains the danger the planet faces as a direct consequence of American collaboration with a nuclear-armed Israel. Israel has worked relentlessly to construct an atomic arsenal—its Golem—as the foundation of its national security strategy. Outlining the whole shocking story, Piper demonstrates that America's international policy has been hijacked by well-heeled supporters of Israel who—in combination with a mass media dominated by Jewish financial interests—have become the masters of America's destiny and that of mankind itself. The people of the United States and the world must work together to dismantle Israel's Golem before Israel uses their hell-bomb arsenal to initiate Armageddon. Softcover, 198 pages, $20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077to charge or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside the U.S. please email TBR at sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

JOHN WEAR was John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. Thanks to the generous help of two friends, Wear has a website at wearswar.wordpress.com. In addition to publishing his articles, the site has a Nuremberg Farce quote of the week section, a Wears War movie review section, and a Fake History Lie of the month section. Readers are encouraged to sign up to receive Wear's email newsletter. The Wears War website is designed to be informative and humorous. The goal is to bring history in accord with the facts while being entertaining and enjoyable to read.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your television news broadcasts.

✠ ✠ ✠

Unknown Anti-Tax Republic

A historical marker near Pittsburg, N.H., commemorates a short-lived but significant North American country: the Republic of Indian Stream (1829-1835). An ambiguity in the 1783 Treaty of Paris, which ended the U.S. War for Independence, led both Great Britain and America to claim the northwest portion of what is now New Hampshire. Both governments also taxed the beleaguered residents, who rebelled and declared independence. Although fewer than 300 in number, they drew up a constitution, elected a local government, established a 41-man militia, and even printed their own stamps. The unrecognized nation garnered enough notice to foster diplomatic discussions between the English and Americans, appearing in the 1830 U.S. census as "Indian Stream Territory, or so-called." In 1835, according to Atlas Obscura, "[A] British sheriff and magistrate arrested a resident of the Republic of Indian Stream for hardware store debt, prompting a posse of 'Streamers' to revolt." The posse shot up the judge's house, leading to a diplomatic emergency that forced Great Britain to forfeit its claim to sovereignty over the region, giving Indian Stream to New Hampshire—and New Hampshire alone—once and for all."

✠ ✠ ✠

Tower of Human Skulls

In July, researchers in Mexico City announced that they had uncovered 675 human skulls set into walls almost certainly part of the Huey Tzompantli, a massive Aztec "tower of skulls," built with the heads of sacrificial victims, which horrified Spanish conquistadors. Scholars had convinced themselves without evidence that such a tower would be comprised of skulls entirely from young warriors taken prisoner. But, in fact, it contains many from women and children. Huey Tzompantli is located near to the Templo Mayor, where the Aztec rulers and priests each day sacrificed as many as 10,000 innocent men, women and children, the victims' hearts being ripped from them while still alive.

✠ ✠ ✠

10th President's Grandsons

John Tyler (1790-1862) is little remembered today, despite his having been the 10th United States president and the first not elected. As William Henry Harrison's vice president, Tyler succeeded to the highest national office when Harrison died only 32 days into his presidency. Remarkably, Tyler, who had 15 children, has two grandsons still living today: Lyon Gardiner Tyler Jr. (b. 1924) and Harrison Ruffin Tyler (b. 1928).

✠ ✠ ✠

Hitler House Seized

For decades, the government of Austria has been panicked that the house where Adolf Hitler was born in Braunau am Inn would become a "neo-nazi shrine" and has sought to gain control of the property, which has been owned privately for most of a century. Owner Gerlinde Pommer merely wants to maintain its historical appearance, but refuses to sell the house to the federal government. The parliament recently passed a special law to seize the property, in violation of Frau Pommer's rights. Austria's highest court ruled in favor of the government's act of theft at the end of June 2017. It is unknown at this writing whether the owner will appeal to the European Union courts or what the Austrians plan on doing with the house. Most likely they will raze it.

✠ ✠ ✠

Freedom-Defending Lawyer Passes

Canadian lawyer Barbara Kulaszka was not a household name to most people, but she successfully defended many Revisionists against the enemies of truth. Like Douglas Christie, the "Battling Barrister," who passed away in 2013, Kulaszka fought for freedom of speech against Canada's draconian censorship laws—many of which have been consigned to the scrapheap, thanks to her victories in court. The intrepid woman represented the likes of Paul Fromm and Ernst Zündel, and even edited a book about the latter's infamous trial. Though she won most of her cases, she recently lost the battle against cancer, passing away in June 2017 at the age of 64. Toronto Mayor John Tory and Bernie Farber, former head of the Canadian Jewish Congress, along with a few other vocal critics, chose to figuratively spit on Kulaszka's grave, however. They sought unsuccessfully to prevent the memorial service and posthumously dragged the woman's good name through the mud in public fora.

✠ ✠ ✠

Gobekli Tepe Surprises

Sometimes called the "zero point of history," Gobekli Tepe continues to surprise archeologists. Among tens of thousands of bone fragments, both human and animal, scientists have found at least three human skull fragments that show signs of possibly having been deliberately dec-

orated. While the stone artwork at the location is very advanced, the skulls show much cruder workmanship and are distinct from the vast majority of untouched skulls. This is the first such find in Anatolia. It appears that the flesh was stripped from the bones and long, deep grooves then carved from front to back. One bone fragment had a hole drilled through it. The purpose is unknown at present, although researchers hypothesize that the marks served either to attach decoration or something by which to hang them. "We keep hoping for the sample to expand, but with Gobekli Tepe everything new that comes up destroys what we thought before. It's nice to find this stuff, but it would be nice to understand it, too," according to *Hurriyet Daily News*.

✠ ✠ ✠

Everything Old Is New Again

Most people are aware that President Donald Trump's youngest son is named Barron. But what is rather unusual is that the similarly named Baron Trump, a German aristocrat, figured as the main character in an 1893 novel by Ingersoll Lockwood. The eponymous storybook baron recounts his visit to a mysterious world inside a hollow Earth. That is the plot of *Baron Trump's Marvelous Underground Journey*. Lockwood also wrote *1900, or The Last President*, about communist rioting and insurrection, which occurs immediately after the election of a right-wing, populist U.S. president. In what otherwise could have been a reference to Barack Obama, *1900* contains the following quote: "The Chicago Platform assumes . . . the form of a revolutionary propaganda. It embodies a menace of national disintegration and destruction."

✠ ✠ ✠

"All for the Fatherland"

St. Jakob (St. James) Church in Herxheim am Berg, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, was founded in A.D. 1014. In more recent centuries a Lutheran church, St. Jakob suffered arson in August 1934. By December that year, the tower had three new bells, of which two were melted down for the war effort in 1942 and replaced again in 1951. The third, called the "police bell" or "emergency bell," continues in use, ringing every quarter hour and for fires, air raid tests, baptisms and weddings. Now, over 82 years later, the retired, elderly church organist has raised an outcry in the media against the historic bell, because it bears the words, "*Alles fuers Vaterland-Adolf Hitler*" (Everything for the Fatherland) and a swastika. Apparently, she is confused by differences between a ringing bell and a "ringing endorsement." The bronze bell, which belongs to the town and not the church, displayed the renewed German national pride under the fledgling National Socialist government and is the only such specimen known in existence. Both the Lutheran pastor and the mayor oppose defacing or replacing the bell.

✠ ✠ ✠

Paying War Pensions

Andrej Hunko, a member of the German parliament in the Left Party, is upset. He can't understand why Chancellor Angela Merkel's government continues to pay an average 179 euros per month as WWII pensions to 50 Spaniards, so long after Germany's "war of extermination" against the Soviet Union. Some 47,000 Spanish volunteers fought heroically in the Blue Division against the communists, of whom about 22,000 were killed, injured or missing at war's end. Forty-one surviving soldiers, eight widows and one orphan continue to receive the nominal amounts in accord with a 1962 agreement with Spain. By the way, the United States is still paying a pension to the surviving daughter of a North Carolinian man who fought in the Civil War, over 150 years ago.

✠ ✠ ✠

Trees from Time's Beginning

Great Basin National Park, near Baker, Nevada, and a few locations in California are home to the oldest living, non-clonal organisms on Earth: Great Basin bristlecone pine trees (*Pinus longaeva*). The species is uniquely adapted to its harsh environment, which can include extreme cold, massive snows and ferocious winds. Sometimes, portions of the tree will die off, allowing the rest to survive. Counter-intuitively, the oldest trees live on the harshest, most exposed terrain. But the oldest found, dubbed "Prometheus," failed to survive such an encounter. When a researcher's tool jammed in the tree, he cut it down to retrieve the item. Prometheus was 4,862 years old, having begun its life some 500 years before the time of the Great Flood. No older tree has yet been found, but one tree, dubbed Methuselah, is now 4,850 years old . Perhaps in 13 years or so, if scientists can be less reckless, we will have a new champion.

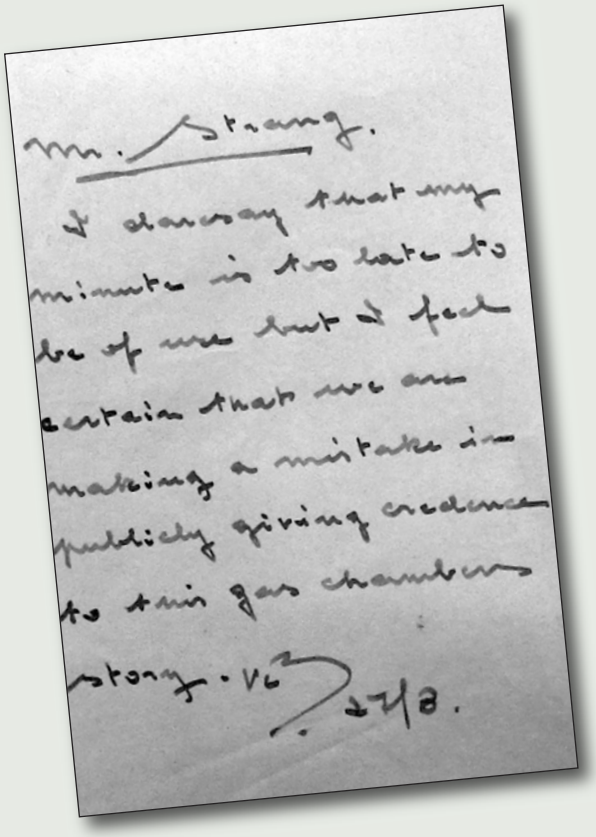
✠ ✠ ✠

Rocking the Right in Germany

This summer, thousands of German patriots crowded into a small town of about 2,000 residents in Thuringia for a concert of nationalist-inspired music and public addresses by several speakers. More than 1,000 police were on hand to keep an eye on the peaceful right-wingers and suspected "neo-nazis." One of TBR's own contributing editors, Guenter Deckert, was one of only eight persons permitted to speak to the enthusiastic crowd. He was interrupted numerous times by thunderous applause. As many longtime readers know, Deckert has been previously jailed in Germany for five years for various free speech "offenses." One of those "offenses" was the translation of Fred Leuchter's report on the feasibility of homicidal gas chambers being used during World War II to exterminate 6 million people. Hopefully the thought police will not jail him yet again for speaking out, but the state of free speech in Germany is abysmal.

Honest British Diplomats & WWII Gas Chambers

Partly because they knew of earlier propaganda initiatives, many British officials in the 1940s recognized that contemporary accusations that the Germans had used homicidal gas chambers to murder Poles and Jews for what they were—bogus wartime propaganda. The documents of these "first Revisionists" put another nail in the coffin of the claim that homicidal gas chambers were used to murder 6 million human beings.


Mr. Strang.

I daresay that my minute is too late to be of use but I feel certain that we are making a mistake in publicly giving credence to this gas chambers story. VCB

27/8.

SOME REVEALING ADVICE . . .

"Mr. Strong: I daresay that my missive is too late to be of use but I feel certain that we are making a mistake in publicly giving credence to this gas chambers story." —VCB

By Stephen Mitford Goodson

As World War II progressed, German economic production became increasingly dependent on foreign labor. Initially, foreign workers volunteered for employment and came from France in the west and as far as Ukraine in the east. They were employed on identical terms as German workers, and in some instances on even better conditions, confirming that "forced" or "slave laborers," as propagated by establishment historians, are a myth.[1] Frequently when factories were damaged by bombing, foreign workers would be the first to start repairs, as their livelihood was at stake.

From 1943 onward, as labor requirements continued to increase, sweeps of potential workers were made throughout the occupied territories, and several of these took place in the Generalgouvernement of Poland in July 1943.

In an aide-mémoire C.9705/34/G[2] dated August 26, 1943, which was sent to the British War Cabinet, the Polish government in exile described these sweeps as follows: "Polish government recently expressed to us their concern over extension of German campaign of mass murder and deportation against population of Poland and asked that His Majesty's government should issue a declaration warning to [the] Germans of the consequences of such action."

In response to this allegation, Roger Allen, a British intelligence official, wrote as follows:

> I understand that the information on which telegram No. 1190 to Moscow is based is taken in the main from the aide-mémoire by the Polish government in C 8965/34/G.
>
> This aide-mémoire is in line with a good deal of other information which we have received from time

When Wladyslaw Sikorski (left), head of the Polish government in exile, was killed in a plane crash in 1943, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk (right) emerged as heir apparent. In April 1943 the Germans announced they had discovered the graves of 21,857 Polish citizens—military and civilians—who were slaughtered by the Soviets at Katyn Forest. The USSR said that the Germans had fabricated the discovery. Most of the Allied governments accepted the Soviet claim, but not the Poles.

to time. There can, I think, be little doubt that the general picture painted is pretty true to life.

On the other hand, it is of course extremely difficult, if not impossible, for us to check up on specific instances or detail. For this reason, I feel a little unhappy about the statement, to be issued on the authority of His Majesty's government, that Poles "are now being systematically put to death in gas chambers."

The only two references which I have been able to find in the appendix to this Polish aide-mémoire which deal with this form of execution are as follows:

(1) Telegram of 17th July, 1943 from Poland.

"Commander-in-Chief armed forces Lublin district informed me that he had evidence that some of these people are being murdered in gas cells there." (Majdanek Camp)

(2) Telegram of 17th July, 1943 from Poland.

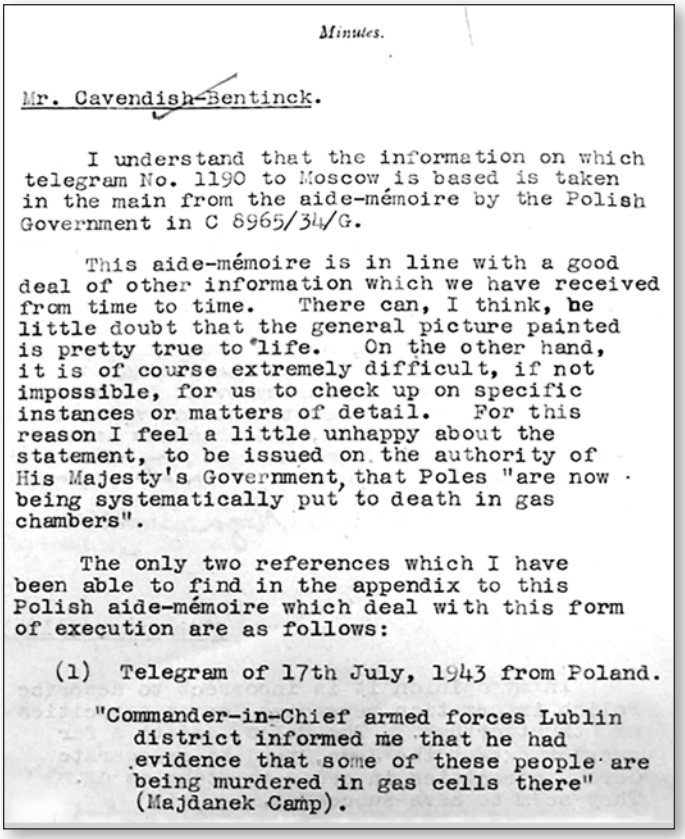
"It has been ascertained that on July 2nd and 5th two transports made of women, children, and old men, consisting of 30 wagons each, have been liquidated in gas cells."

It will be observed that the first of these reports gives no indication of the date of the occurrence, or the number of people concerned; the second is silent as to the place and source.

It is true that there have been references to the use of gas chambers in other reports; but these references have usually, if not always, been equally vague, and since they have concerned the extermination of Jews, have usually emanated from Jewish sources.

Victor Cavendish-Bentinck

Victor Cavendish-Bentinck (1897-1990) was born in Marylebone, London and educated at Wellington College, Berkshire. He joined the diplomatic corps in 1919 and held various postings in Athens, Paris and Santiago. In 1939 he was appointed chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, which formed part of the Political Warfare Executive, and remained in that post until 1945, after which he took up an appointment as ambassador to Poland from 1946 to 1948. Thereafter, Cavendish-Bentinck embarked on a business career working for companies such as Unilever. He was a member of the Steering Committee of the Bilderberg group, which was founded in 1954 at the Hotel Bilderberg in Oosterbeek, the Netherlands.



Minutes.

Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck.

I understand that the information on which telegram No. 1190 to Moscow is based is taken in the main from the aide-mémoire by the Polish Government in C 8965/34/G.

This aide-mémoire is in line with a good deal of other information which we have received from time to time. There can, I think, be little doubt that the general picture painted is pretty true to life. On the other hand, it is of course extremely difficult, if not impossible, for us to check up on specific instances or matters of detail. For this reason I feel a little unhappy about the statement, to be issued on the authority of His Majesty's Government, that Poles "are now being systematically put to death in gas chambers".

The only two references which I have been able to find in the appendix to this Polish aide-mémoire which deal with this form of execution are as follows:

(1) Telegram of 17th July, 1943 from Poland.

"Commander-in-Chief armed forces Lublin district informed me that he had evidence that some of these people are being murdered in gas cells there" (Majdanek Camp).

(2) Telegram of 17th July, 1943, from Poland.

"It has been ascertained that on July 2nd and 5th 2 transports made of women, children, and old men, consisting of 30 wagons each, have been liquidated in gas cells."

It will be observed that the first of these reports gives no indication of the date of the occurrence, or the number of people concerned; the second is silent as to the place and the source.

It is true that there have been references to the use of gas chambers in other reports; but these references have usually, if not always, been equally vague, and since they have concerned the extermination of Jews, have usually emanated from Jewish sources.

Personally, I have never really understood the advantage of the gas chamber over the simpler machine gun, or the equally simple starvation method. These stories may or may not be true, but in any event I submit we are putting out a statement on evidence which is far fron conclusive, and which we have no means of assessing. However, you may not consider this of sufficient importance to warrant any action.

Roger Allen.

This two-page letter from British diplomat Roger Allen to Cavendish-Bentinck expresses his belief that stories about mass homicidal gassings "may or may not be true." He also suggests that machine-gunning and starving people you want to exterminate are far more logical ways to dispatch large numbers of victims.

> Personally, I have never really understood the advantage of the gas chamber over the simpler machine gun, or the equally simple starvation method. These stories may or may not be true, but in any event I submit we are putting out a statement on evidence which is far from conclusive, and which we have no means of assessing.
>
> ROGER ALLEN
> 27th August, 1943

In reply to Allen's memorandum, Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, advised on the same day as follows:

> In my opinion it is incorrect to describe Polish information regarding German atrocities as "trustworthy." The Poles, and to a far greater extent the Jews, tend to exaggerate German atrocities in order to stoke us up. They seem to have succeeded.
>
> Mr. Allen and myself have both followed German atrocities quite closely. I do not believe that there is any evidence which would be accepted in a law court that Polish children have been killed on the spot by Germans when their parents were being deported to work in Germany, nor that Polish children have been sold to German settlers. As regards putting Poles to death in gas chambers, I do not believe that there is any evidence that this has been done.
>
> There have been many stories to this effect, and we have played them up in P.W.E. [Political Warfare Executive] rumours without believing that they had any foundation. At any rate there is far less evidence than exists for the mass murder of Polish officers by the Russians at Katyn. On the other hand, we do know that the Germans are out to destroy Jews of any age unless they are fit for manual labour.
>
> I think that we weaken our case against the Germans by publicly giving credence to atrocity stories for which we have no evidence. These mass executions in gas chambers remind me of the stories of employment of human corpses during the last war for the manufacture of fat, which was a grotesque lie and led to the true stories of German enormities being brushed aside as being mere propaganda.
>
> I am very sad to see that we must needs [sic.] ape the Russians and talk about "Hitlerite" instead of "German."
>
> V. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK
> 27th August, 1943

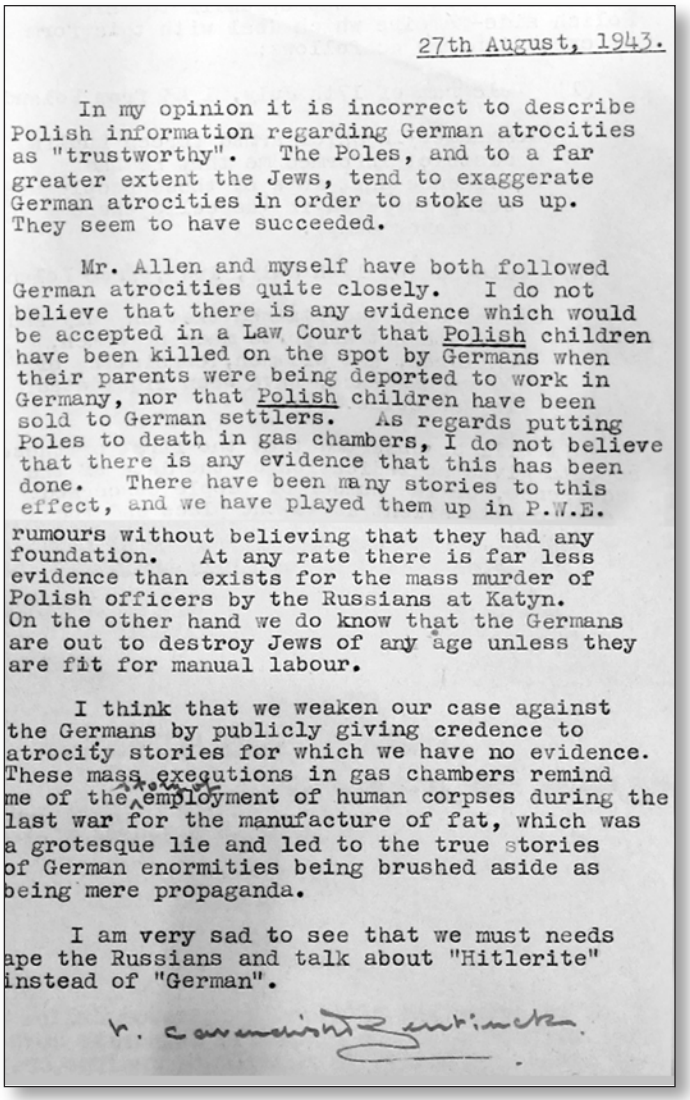
At the bottom of Cavendish-Bentinck's aide-mémoire there is a handwritten addition dated August 28, 1943, which reads as follows: "The Polish P.M. readily accepted the change."—viz., that all references to "gas chambers" should be excised.

By way of comparison with World War I propaganda,

Roaming the Forests

The following anecdote, while not espousing a general principle, may be considered to be typical. In the early 1990s, the writer met a Polish lady, a Mrs. Halina Chiemelewska, who lived in Lodz (Litzmannstadt) and had long conversations with her on a number of occasions. She was a former high official in the Polish Ministry of Trade and spoke, in addition to Polish, fluent English, German and Russian. She told me that during World War II, as long as the Poles behaved themselves, they were not molested. Up to July 1943, she worked as a secretary for a German businessman from East Prussia, who treated her kindly. She was able to travel around without hindrance.

In the summer of 1943, she was picked up after a church service and placed in a labor battalion. She was sent to an aircraft factory situated in a Bavarian forest. On her first day she struggled with her task of assembling an aircraft part and started to cry. The supervisor told her not to worry and gave her a less demanding task. He also gave her his sandwiches in order to help her settle down. All workers were in possession of an *Arbeitskarte* (work card) and were paid for their services and adequately housed and fed. She also told me that at weekends they were free to roam in the forests.



27th August, 1943.

In my opinion it is incorrect to describe Polish information regarding German atrocities as "trustworthy". The Poles, and to a far greater extent the Jews, tend to exaggerate German atrocities in order to stoke us up. They seem to have succeeded.

Mr. Allen and myself have both followed German atrocities quite closely. I do not believe that there is any evidence which would be accepted in a Law Court that Polish children have been killed on the spot by Germans when their parents were being deported to work in Germany, nor that Polish children have been sold to German settlers. As regards putting Poles to death in gas chambers, I do not believe that there is any evidence that this has been done. There have been many stories to this effect, and we have played them up in P.W.E. rumours without believing that they had any foundation. At any rate there is far less evidence than exists for the mass murder of Polish officers by the Russians at Katyn. On the other hand we do know that the Germans are out to destroy Jews of any age unless they are fit for manual labour.

I think that we weaken our case against the Germans by publicly giving credence to atrocity stories for which we have no evidence. These mass executions in gas chambers remind me of the employment of human corpses during the last war for the manufacture of fat, which was a grotesque lie and led to the true stories of German enormities being brushed aside as being mere propaganda.

I am very sad to see that we must needs ape the Russians and talk about "Hitlerite" instead of "German".

H. Cavendish-Bentinck.

The August 27, 1943 memo shows major skepticism from Cavendish-Bentinck about "gas chambers."

Cavendish-Bentick categorized the gas chambers as "a grotesque lie" and in a note written on blue note paper he reaffirmed his belief that the gas chambers are a "story." [See page 50 of this issue for photo.—Ed.]

These documents provide another nail in the coffin of the Jewish "Holocaust"—on the assumption that there is still any remaining space for such a nail. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 A typical example of this policy took place on August 7, 1944, when Amtsleiter Hans Biebow informed Jewish workers at a clothing factory in Lodz, Poland that they were to be transferred with their families and possessions (20 kg. each) west to a munitions factory, where they would be paid "in Reichsmarks." See www.InconvenientHistory.com.

In a postwar case, instituted by an ex-concentration camp prisoner (Jewish), who was suing in order to receive compensation for injuries he had received in an accident, while working in a camp during the war, a court official, Dr. Florian Freund, who represented the Archives Department of the Austrian Resistance Movement, reported that the camp authorities did pay into social health care, accident and pension funds for all prisoners. *Akten des Landesgerichtes für Strafsachen Az Wien* (Archives of the Local Criminal Court Az Vienna): "Profil"_Wien_Nr. 24 vom 9.6.1997.

2 This aide-mémoire forms part of Public Record Office Document FO371/34551 dated August 27, 1943 and can be found in the National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, England. These documents were first discovered by Third Reich historian David Irving, and were used by him as evidence in his defamation trial against Penguin Books Ltd. and Deborah Lippstadt in 2000. They were, however, discounted by Presiding Judge Charles Gray. This situation may well have been avoided if Irving had employed a legal counsel, such as Douglas Christie, who had previously defended Lady Jane Birdwood in a free speech case in London and Ernst Zündel in Toronto in 1985 and 1988. Inexplicably, Irving did not use as an expert witness Germar Rudolf, whose detailed technical knowledge of the alleged German gas chambers may well have helped him to win his case. www.fpp.co.uk.

Stephen Goodson is a leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa, and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. For 15 years he managed investment portfolios at various financial institutions and was director of the South African Reserve Bank from 2003-2012. Contact him at abolishusury@sonicmail.co.za. Goodson is the author of *An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler*, published by TBR. This 40-page, 8.5 x 11 book is a perfect primer on the National Socialist era. Loaded with period photographs and accompanying text, the book is just $15 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to order a copy.

GERMANY'S CONTROVERSIAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

By Marc Roland

In 1938, the *Schwartzwald*, a freighter built during 1924, was refitted in Hamburg shipyards for Germany's most ambitious Antarctic expedition at a cost of about 1 million Reichmarks, almost one-third of the entire mission's budget.

Renamed after the Schwabian region in southern Germany, the *Schwabenland* was mounted with steam catapults for a pair of Dornier Do J II *Wal* ("Whale") seaplanes. They were powered by pairs of 650 HP BMW VI water-cooled V-12 engines installed in tandem, inside a nacelle above the high-mounted, strut-braced monoplane wing aligned with the hull. The forward engine drove a tractor propeller, while the rearward turned a pusher propeller. At 56 feet, seven inches long, with a 72-foot, two-inch wingspan, the unarmed *Wal* had a maximum take-off weight of 15,432 pounds and an effective range of 497 miles, with carrying capacity for 12 passengers. Dornier's reliable, rugged, seaworthy aircraft had established its suitability for polar operations as early as 1925, when famed Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen flew two of them into the Arctic. Now, 13 years later, they were being loaded with specially designed Zeiss RMK 38'33 Reihenmess-*bildkameras* and miles of film.

By late 1938, the German Society of Polar Research was ready to undertake its assignment: locating an area in Antarctica for establishment of a whaling station, as a means to augment their country's production of fat. Whale oil was then the most important raw material for the production of margarine and soap in Germany, the second largest purchaser of Norwegian whale oil, importing some 200,000 metric tons annually. To avoid this dependency on foreign imports, the Reich needed to find alternative sources outside the Arctic, which was then something of a Scandinavian monopoly.

The mission, although not secret, was, after all, headed by a captain in the *Kriegsmarine*, the German navy, Alfred Ritscher (1879-1963), a veteran Arctic explorer. He and his fellow 33 German Society of Polar Research members, together with the *Schwabenland*'s 24 officers and crew, were addressed in Berlin by none other than Adm. Richard E. Byrd Jr. Byrd evinced sincere enthusiasm for the German undertaking, wishing them good fortune, but regretfully turned down Ritscher's invitation to join it, only because of deteriorating relations between their two nations.

On December 17, 1938, the New Schwabia Expedition left the port of Hamburg, arriving one month and two days later at the Princess Martha Coast of Antarctica. After dropping anchor at 4° 30' W and 69° 14' S, Ritscher and company spent three weeks at Queen Maud Land. They flew their seaplanes, nicknamed *Passat* and *Boreas*, in 15 missions across some 370,000 square miles of the continent, taking tens of thousands of photographs and making a color film of their finds.

These included a mountain still known as Ritscher Peak, Schirmacher Oasis (named after its discoverer, *Boreas* pilot Richard Heinrich Schirmacher), and an ice-free region, allegedly some 300 square miles in extent, embracing a trio of large lakes, plus several smaller lakes, separated by masses of barren, reddish-brown rocks, and filled with relatively warm, brackish water of green, blue and red algae. Although the Germans reconnoitered nearly one-fifth of Antarctica—most of it unexplored—they left no permanent structures, save for a few hundred small, aluminum stakes flying swastika pennants dumped by the pair of Dornier Whales on snow-covered ground between 20°E and 10°W.

In honor of his ship, Ritscher christened this area *Neuschwabenland*, or "New Schwabia," a purely cartographic designation, never intended as a territorial claim. The name still appears on many maps of Queen Maud Land, which the Germans departed on February 6, 1939. Their successful expedition had been an exclusively economic-scientific affair, contrary to postwar foolishness

Left, the Dornier Do J II *Wal* seaplane *Borea* is launched from the catapult of the tender MS *Schwabenland*. Above, expedition leader, Capt. Alfred Ritscher.

about "Nazis grasping at the South Pole."

Soon after arriving back in Hamburg on April 11, plans were laid for a return to Queen Maud Land, but these were forever cancelled by the outbreak of war in September. Over the next six years of international conflict, no U-boat put in at New Schwabia or anywhere else along the Antarctic coast, contrary to postwar speculation, if only because the *Kriegsmarine*'s submarine force was taxed to its limits and beyond by the exigencies of transoceanic combat. All its U-boats have been satisfactorily accounted for since, and absolutely no evidence exists to even suggest that a *Wehrmacht* installation of any kind—temporary or permanent—was based in Neuschwabenland.

The Germans did establish a secret wartime base in the Arctic, as proved by the October 2016 discovery of its remains on Alexandra Land, an island more than 620 miles from the North Pole. Constructed in 1942, *Schatzgraeber* ("Treasure Hunter") was an important tactical weather station for the meteorological reports it transmitted to Berlin concerning Anglo-American supply convoys heading for Murmansk in the Soviet Union. Russian archaeologists retrieved more than 500 artifacts from *Schatzgraeber*, including a cache of 75-year-old documents—well-preserved by the low temperatures—that describes immense hardships of survival above the Arctic Circle, and the abandonment of the facility in 1944, when supplies could no longer get through. If the Germans could not indefinitely operate an outpost there, they would have been far more incapable of doing so in the South Pole regions, where sufficient outside support to sustain hundreds or even a few dozen personnel was impossible.

But why was Ritscher's full-length, feature film—shot in expensive color footage—documenting the 1938-1939 expedition, withdrawn from German movie houses after only one week, never to be seen again, save in brief out-takes? Only a handful from the many stills taken by specially designed Zeiss RMK 38'33 Reihenmess-*bildkameras* over New Schwabia have ever been made public after nearly 80 years, and these prints primarily show the *Schwabenland* and its Dornier seaplanes, or Ritscher's men standing amid small, swastika pennants.

Although the German Society of Polar Research took more than 16,000 aerial photographs of Antarctica in 1939, Ritscher allowed publication of only a chosen few, rather unenlightening examples. The rest have never been seen by outsiders.

Additionally, a radically edited, truncated version of the full-color film his colleagues made of the expedition was briefly premiered in the Reich during the early war years. Since then, only snippets of a swastika flag waving in a South Pole breeze, or a few society members posing on the ice are still occasionally viewed.

Soon after the *Schwabenland* returned to Hamburg, speculation began circulating, even among professional scientists, that the untypically taciturn spokesmen of the *Deutsche Antarktische Expedition* were participating in a cover-up of some kind to conceal the sensitive nature of an undisclosed find. The controversy naturally fed rumors of secret *Wehrmacht* military bases in the South Pole region. When these conjectured emplacements proved non-existent, a few inquiring minds wondered if *Luftwaffe* "flying saucer" technology in the form of postwar *fliegende Untertassen* lay at the hidden heart of Neuschwabenland. That is highly doubtful, but what did Ritscher and his men find that was so extraordinary that it merited censorship even unto the present day? ❖

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers.

BIBLICAL PHENOMENA

Wings, Wheels & Whirlwinds of Fire

A renowned scholar takes a look at some of the inexplicable aerial occurrences described in the Christian Bible

IN THIS ISSUE, TBR GOES WHERE IT HAS NEVER GONE BEFORE, delving into the controversial sightings of strange aerial phenomenon that have been recorded over the centuries. None of us here at TBR has ever had a "UFO encounter," and we remain extremely skeptical. However, when a scholar with the impeccable credentials of Lochlainn Seabrook—known to TBR readers for his astounding body of work on Southern history—writes on the subject, we have to sit up and take notice. In this article, Seabrook recounts a few of the many strange descriptions of "close encounters" from the Old and New Testaments of the Christian Bible. What they were seeing, we do not know, but they were seeing something. . . .

By Col. Lochlainn Seabrook

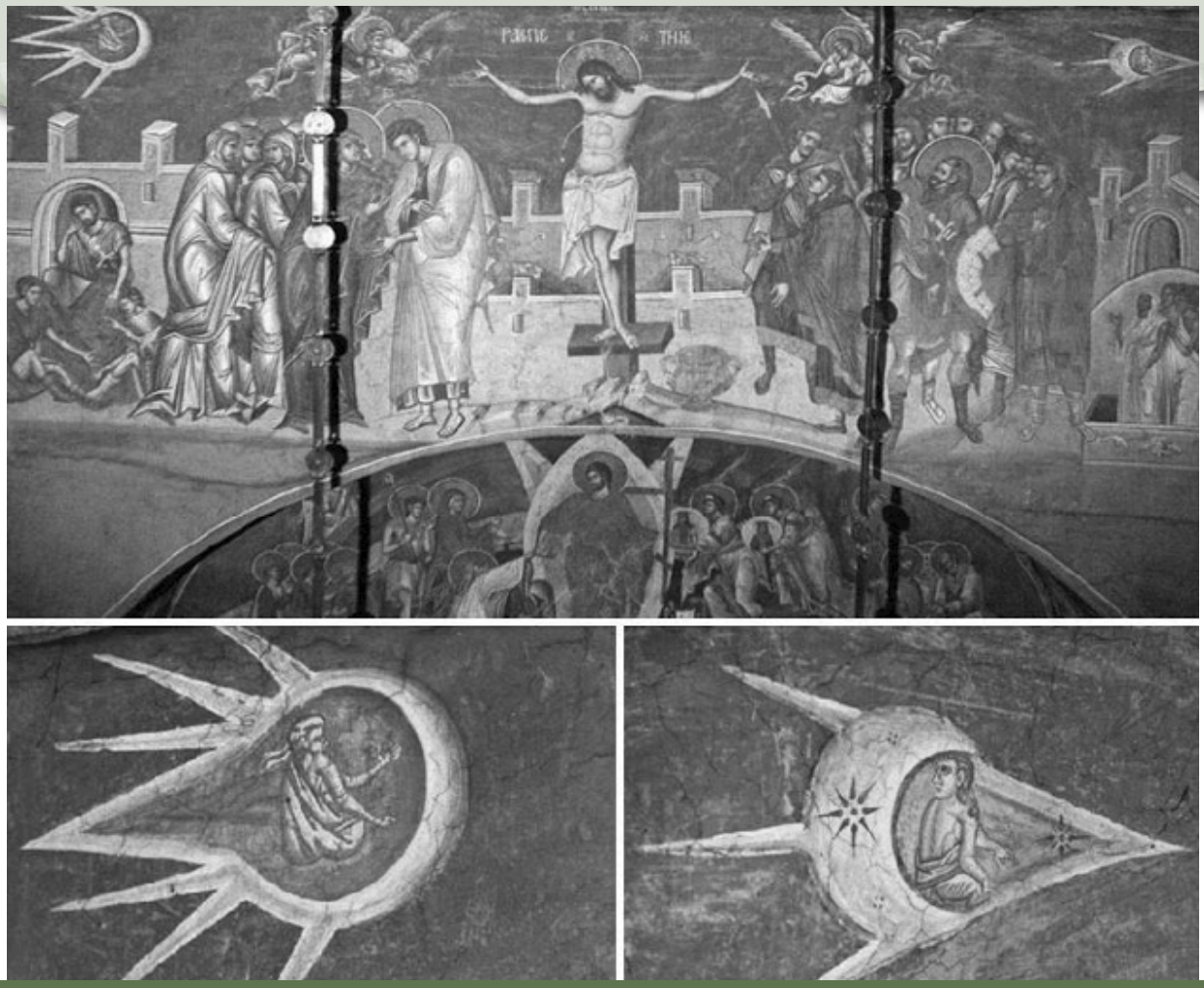
This writer has been studying and writing about the UFO phenomena for many decades. One of the questions I am most often asked is, "where's the proof?" For individuals like myself who have had close encounters with these strange craft, no further proof is necessary. They cannot be of earthly origin. We do not have the knowledge or technology to build massive or even small flying craft that can appear and disappear at will, change size, shape, and color, effortlessly hover in hurricane force winds, fly in complete silence, enter and leave our planet's orbit, and, with no visible means of propulsion, travel at tens of thousands of miles an hour, then initiate 90 degree turns without slowing down—all in Earth's atmosphere.

Yet these remarkable vessels, some which are allegedly many miles in diameter and nearly all which perform feats that defy the known laws of science, were observed in our skies millennia before the launch of America's first satellite (Explorer 1 in 1958), the flight of the first airplane (by the Wright Brothers in 1903), and even before the launch of the first hot air balloon (by the Montgolfier Brothers in 1783). For those who have not had the good fortune to witness a UFO personally, however, the demand for proof is entirely understandable.

In my bestselling MUFON-approved book *UFOs and Aliens: The Complete Guidebook* [Available from TBR BOOK CLUB—Ed.] I provide nine pieces of evidence for unidentified flying objects that even the most implacable skeptics find difficult to refute. One of the more compelling proofs on my list is number six: ancient myths which relate meetings between people and "divine sky beings." Reinforcing these archaic stories is contemporaneous prehistoric and ancient art that depicts what appear to be helmeted space travelers and non-terrestrial aerial ships landing on Earth, diving into the sea, or shooting down vivid beams of light. If any of these things were reported today, most people would immediately accept them as UFOs and aliens.

Just what were our early ancestors seeing in the heavens?

One of the most overlooked sources for chronicles of UFOs and aliens is the Christian Bible, which contains scores of detailed early narratives of encounters with unknown craft, crypto-humanoids, and bizarre extra-terrestrials. In the language of the Old Testament period, UFOs could be described as almost anything, from "pillars of clouds," "doves," and "smoking furnaces" to "burning lamps," "flying rolls," and "chariots of fire." In one story Moses, said to have lived around 1600 B.C., is



Known as La Crucifixion Siglo XIV, part of an altar triptych created by Lorenzo Veneciano in 1350, this painting shows what appear to be flying craft with pilots. It is currently located above the altar at the Visoki Decani Monastary in Kosovo, Yugoslavia. This is but one of hundreds of religious works from around the world that illustrate what are to many UFO believers depictions of extraterrestrial flying vehicles.

led across the desert by a "pillar of fire" (Exodus 14:19-29); in another he comes upon a heavenly craft containing an exotic being who communicates with him in his own native tongue (Exodus 33:9-10). Such imagery prompted at least one Medieval artist to paint several saucer-shaped objects in the sky behind Moses and the tablets.

The book of Genesis provides an intriguing eyewitness account of two UFOs by Abraham, a large one and a small one: "And it came to pass, that, when the Sun went down, and it was dark, behold a smoking furnace, and a burning lamp that passed between those pieces." (Genesis 15:17)

Modern UFOs are also sometimes known to leave exhaust trails of steam, smoke, or some type of unidentifiable matter in their wake.

One of the more enigmatic of the Old Testament's alien-like beings is a group of winged creatures known as the cherubim. According to ancient Hebrew writers, cherubs stood up to 15 feet tall and had wings some 30 feet across (2 Chronicles 3:11), appendages that could easily span the width of a house. (1 Kings 6:26-27) In this author's opinion, the words "wings" and "wind" are often Bible-speak for some sort of propulsion system. David was carried aloft by a cherub. Eyewitnesses report that he was transported on "the wind" high up into the sky. (2 Samuel 22:11)

Cherubim were connected with the "Lord," who in these specific stories himself seems to have been an alien leader of some kind. An important biblical account that documents this relationship is the startling ufological experience of Ezekiel, which, if authentic, occurred around the year 595 B.C. Midway through the episode Ezekiel comments: "Then the glory of the Lord went up

from the cherub, and stood over the threshold of the house; and the house was filled with the cloud, and the court was full of the brightness of the Lord's glory." (Ezekiel 10:4)

Such luminosities ("glory"), climatological phenomena ("the cloud"), and unfamiliar beings ("the cherub") perfectly match modern day descriptions of meetings with alleged aliens, known as CE3s, or Close Encounters of the Third Kind.

Ezekiel reports his initial meeting with the cherubim this way:

> And I looked, and, behold, a whirlwind came out of the north, a great cloud, and a fire enfolding itself, and a brightness was about it, and out of the midst thereof as the color of amber, out of the midst of the fire. Also out of the midst thereof came the likeness of four living creatures. . . . As for the likeness of the living creatures, their appearance was like burning coals of fire, and like the appearance of lamps: it went up and down among the living creatures; and the fire was bright, and out of the fire went forth lightning. And the living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a flash of lightning. Now as I behold the living creatures, behold one wheel upon the earth by the living creatures, with his four faces . . . and their work was as it were a wheel in the middle of a wheel. . . . As for their rings, they were so high that they were dreadful; and their rings were full of eyes round about them four. And when the living creatures went, the wheels went with them: and when the living creatures were lifted up from the earth, the wheels were lifted up. (Ezekiel 1:4-19)

Though it is usually unwise to read the Bible literally, even taking Ezekiel's words as ancient symbolic descriptions, they clearly depict an encounter between a human and four nonhumans who come down from the sky in a bright amber-colored craft, or "whirlwind of fire," as the prophet refers to it. What was the purpose of this story? Why include it in the Bible if it was not meant to communicate an important message?

A number of other Old Testament figures give compelling testimony of terrestrial/extraterrestrial interaction. According to Jeremiah, around 900 B.C. Elijah had the following experience: "And it came to pass, as they still went on, and talked, that, behold, there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." (2 Kings 2:11)

Again we have an apt description of a UFO ("chariot of fire"), and this time even its propulsion system ("horses of fire"). An alien abduction is also included ("Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven"), something that was experienced by others as well. There was Enoch, for instance, who was taken up or "translated" into space, never to be seen again. (Genesis 5:24; Hebrews 11:5)

How do we account for such tales? Are they purely mythological, or are they historical? If the latter, they coincide with thousands of modern reports of missing persons, many last seen in the presence of otherworldly craft and anomalous entities.

Another Bible prophet, the Hebrew priest Zechariah, recorded the following exceptional UFO sighting in the year 591 B.C.: "Then I turned, and lifted up mine eyes, and looked, and behold a flying roll. And [an angel] . . . said unto me, 'What seest thou?' And I answered, 'I see a flying roll; the length thereof is 20 cubits, and the breadth thereof 10 cubits.'" (Zechariah 5:1-2)

From this report we see that Zechariah glimpsed a large hotdog bun-shaped spacecraft in the sky, estimating it to be about 30 feet long and 15 feet wide. Except for King James's flowery language, Zechariah's description is identical in every way to those given by many modern-day UFO witnesses, right down to the cigar shape and average dimensions of the craft. I myself have seen several cylindrical UFOs similar to this.

The Hebrew prophet Isaiah records what sounds like advanced weaponry, similar to the laser guns used by various militaries around the world today: "And the Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard, and shall shew the lighting down of his arm, with the indignation of his anger, and with the flame of a devouring fire, with scattering, and tempest, and hailstones." (Isaiah 30:30)

The Hebrew hero Daniel, who also lived in the period around 600 B.C., had a vision similar to Ezekiel's, in which he witnessed a beast he described as:

> [D]readful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: It devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it; and it had 10 horns. I considered the horns, and, behold, there came up among them another little horn, before whom there were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots: and, behold, in this horn were eyes like the eyes of man, and a mouth speaking great things. I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the Ancient of Days did sit, whose garment was white as snow, and the hair of his head like the pure wool: His throne was like the fiery flame, and his wheels as burning fire. A fiery stream issued and came forth from before him. . . . (Daniel 7:7-10)

There are, of course, literal and mystical interpretations of Daniel's vision. But what if Daniel meant neither, but instead was referring to alien beings ("beasts") and their mechanical spacecraft (a "fiery throne" with "wheels as burning fire and steam" issuing from them)?

Turning to the New Testament we find an equal number of fascinating accounts which logic tells us

must be either mythology or real life people and events. What of the Nativity, for example? What was the unusually bright light followed by the Wise Men (Matthew 2:7-10)? It is commonly called the "Star of Bethlehem." Others believe it was a meteor. But neither stars nor meteors move across, or stop in, the night sky as this object did. And what was the "angel of the Lord" witnessed by the shepherds? The brilliance surrounding the bizarre being terrified them. They were "sore afraid," writes the physician-gospeler. (Luke 2:8-9)

Renowned Christian mystic Paul was no stranger to paranormal experiences, some that seem to include either aliens or UFOs. On the road to Damascus he encountered a mysterious "great light" shining down from heaven. Though it was noon, it seems to have been brighter than the Sun. (Acts 22:6) In another incident the 13th apostle says he was taken "up into the third heaven." (2 Corinthians 12:2-4) By who? Or was it merely a vision? He neglects to say. In any event, modern mainstream Christianity teaches that there is only one heaven. What then was Paul referring to?

If we are to accept the New Testament at face value, Jesus, too, was subjected to a number of odd and unaccountable experiences with astonishing aircraft and radiant light beings unknown to science. Though we are accustomed to the orthodox Christian interpretations of these experiences, they take on an entirely new dimension when filtered through the lens of ufology.

What was the peculiar lifeform which spoke to Jesus and three of his apostles from a cloud while they were standing on a mountaintop? (Mark 9:2-8) During his baptism, a ghostlike creature came down from the sky, taking on the appearance of a "dove," a common biblical code word for something nonhuman. (Luke 3:22) Could this be an extraterrestrial, or possibly an off-earth craft of some kind? The Gospel writers say that after his crucifixion a being of light "descended from heaven" at Jesus's tomb. Its face glowed "like lightning," and its clothing was as "white as snow." (Matthew 28:2-3)

Christian Bible scholars inform us that this is another example of the "angel of the Lord." But, considering the poetic language used in the good book, ancient alien theorists would call this a typical 1st-century, cryptographic description of a self-luminous ET.

Medieval art reinforces the ufological view: Early European painters like Masolino da Panicale, Ottavio Vannini, Domenico Ghirlandaio, Rogier van der Weyden, Paolo Uccello and Aert de Gelder created artwork showing ray-shooting saucers, luminous orbs, and preternatural beings floating above and around Jesus. Leonardo da Vinci sketched or painted many of his biblical characters pointing skyward.

Countless other New Testament passages allude to fantastical entities that have visited Earth from the skies. The book of Revelation makes reference to a "mighty angel" who came "down from heaven, clothed with a cloud: And a rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the Sun, and his feet as pillars of fire." (Revelation 10:1)

In the eighth chapter of the Apocalypse we read that after the "third angel sounded": "[T]here fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters." (Revelation 8:10)

In another scripture, the Revelator describes "a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the Sun, and the Moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of 12 stars." (Revelation 12:1)

Many Christian scholars hold that this is the Virgin Mary, or a symbol of the church, while mythologists such as myself maintain that this is much more likely a Christianization of the great Hindu sky-goddess Aditi, whose 12 sons are often portrayed as stars.

Obviously none of the Bible's alien-like creatures were ordinary beings, and the "chariots of fire," "burning lamps," "great stars," "fiery thrones" and "flying rolls" they traveled in were not ordinary aircraft. If we set the church's stock explanations aside, we are left with a more rational and scientific possibility: We are reading ancient Near Eastern descriptions of UFOs and aliens.

For those who still doubt, leave an audio or video recorder running in your house the next time you go out. Review the recording carefully. Eventually you will capture proof of the Bible's main paranormal message: We are not alone. We have never been alone. We are surrounded on all sides by beings, both physical and nonphysical, from other worlds, other universes, other dimensions, many whom are eager to interact with us. Some travel here spiritually; some in craft with capabilities defying our present understanding of physics. Some have been here all along, just as the Bible itself asserts. (Joshua 1:9; Deuteronomy 31:6; Isaiah 57:15; Matthew 28:20; Hebrews 1:13-14; Revelation 5:11) ❖

© Copyright 2017 by Lochlainn Seabrook. No part of this work, in whole or in part, may be used, reproduced, or transmitted in any form without written permission from the author's publisher, Sea Raven Press.

Lochlainn Seabrook's publisher, Sea Raven Press is an independent book publisher in Nashville. It specializes in historically accurate books on the American Civil War written from the South's perspective and on the connection between the Confederacy and modern-day conservatism. Sea Raven also carries books on the paranormal, spirituality and alternative health, as well as patriotic and Confederate flags, bumper stickers, calendars, DVDs, posters, artwork and Christian jewelry. Please visit their webstore where you can sign up for their newsletter. Sea Raven Press: Southern Books, Real History! Contact Sea Raven's Miss Cassidy Ravensdale. Call them toll free at 800-925-1563. Email: searavenpress@gmail.com. Online at their expansive website: SeaRavenPress.com.

TBR 2017 INDEX BY SUBJECT & AUTHOR

A

American Revolutionary War, anti-Semitism in the, Robert Grooms, July/Aug., 16

Andrews, Gene, "What Happened at Fort Pillow," Sept./Oct., 70

Angel, Paul, "Arthur Conan Doyle Goes to War," March/April, 22

Another 6 million?, Matthew Raphael Johnson, Nov./Dec., 22

Antarctica, Germany's controversial expedition, Marc Roland, Nov./Dec., 54

Anti-Semitism in czarist Russia, Matthew Raphael Johnson, Nov./Dec., 22

Aryan origins and the Black Sea flood, Patrick Chouinard, July/Aug., 26

Attorneys, American, fight for justice at Nuremberg, John Wear, May/June, 68

B

Bacon, Francis, John Tiffany, May/June, 4

Biblical phenomenon: wings, wheels and whirlwinds of fire, Lochlainn Seabrook, Nov./Dec., 56

Blockade-runners of the South, Edward May, Sept./Oct., 60

C

Cherokee general, John Tiffany, Sept./Oct., 101

Chouinard, Patrick, "Aryan Origins and the Black Sea Flood," July/Aug., 26

Civil War, Anti-Semitism in, Robert Grooms, May/June, 20

Conan Doyle, Arthur, goes to war, Paul Angel, March/April, 22

Conditioned for war, Marc Roland, March/April, 36

Cooper, Harry, "Mysterious Foo Fighters of WWII," March/April, 70

Copperheads, Clint Lacy, Jan./Feb., 10

Court historians demand proof camps not for killing, Germar Rudolf, May/June, 68

Cuban Confederates, Ronald Ray, July/Aug., 62

D

Dixie's dark secret: black slave owners, Robert Grooms, Sept./Oct., 28

E

Editorial, Jan./Feb.: Time will tell on Trump, 3

Editorial, March/April: Trump the pragmatist, 3

Editorial, May/June: War is a fool's solution, 3

Editorial, July/Aug.: Holocausting The Barnes Review, 3

Editorial, Sept./Oct.: Woke up and my history was gone, 3

Editorial, Nov./Dec., German patriot gets life sentence, 3

Eichmann, trial of Adolf, John Wear, March/April, 54

F

Fake news and fake history, Pat Shannan, May/June, 36

First ladies time forgot, John Tiffany, Jan./Feb., 18

Foo fighters of WWII, Harry Cooper, March/April, 70

Forgotten citadels of South America, Philip Rife, July/Aug., 20

Friend, John, "Great History Heist," Sept./Oct., 4

Friend, John, "Operation Mockingbird," May/June, 46

G

Gahary, Dave, "Interview with Banned Author Andrew Carrington Hitchcock," July/Aug., 72

Gahary, Dave, "Renowned Southern Scholar Speaks," Sept./Oct., 12

Genocide of the Boers, Stephen Goodson, March/April, 4

Goodson, Stephen, "Genocide of the Boers," March/April, 4

Goodson, Stephen, "Honest British Diplomats and WWII Gas Chambers," Nov./Dec., 50

Grooms, Robert, "Anti-Semitism in the Civil War," May/June, 20

Grooms, Robert, "Anti-Semitism in the Revolutionary War," July/Aug., 16

Grooms, Robert, "Dispelling Some Major Myths About Jefferson," March/April, 44

Grooms, Robert, "Dixie's Dark Secret: Black Slave Owners," Sept./Oct., 28

Grooms, Robert, "White Slaves, Black Owners," Jan./Feb., 16

H

Heavener rune stone, possible new interpretation of the, Ronald Ray, May/June, 52

History heist, John Friend, Sept./Oct., 4

Hitchcock, Andrew Carrington, interview with banned author, Dave Gahary, July/Aug., 72

Hoskins, Richard Kelly, "Jim Crow Double-Cross," Sept./Oct., 102

Hughes, V.P., "Honoring the Ghost," Sept./Oct., 66

Hughes, V.P, "John Mosby's Legacy," Jan./Feb., 4

I-J

James, Jesse, murder of, Clint Lacy, March/April, 50

Jefferson, dispelling some major myths about, Robert Grooms, March/April, 44

Jim Crow double-cross, Richard Kelly Hoskins, Sept./Oct., 102

Johnson, Matthew, "Another 6 Million?," Nov./Dec., 22

Johnson, Matthew Raphael, "Jewish heresy in Novgorod," Jan./Feb., 38

Johnson, Matthew Raphael, "Rasputin," Nov./Dec., 12

Johnson, Matthew Raphael, "Stalin and Trotsky Genocide Remembered," Nov./Dec., 34

Johnson, Matthew Raphael, "Was Ernst Roehm a Real Threat?," July/Aug., 52

Joseph, Frank, "Lost Pacific Motherland," Jan./Feb., 54

Judaism, secret origins of, John Tiffany, Jan./Feb., 44

K-L

Lacy, Clint, "Copperheads," Jan./Feb., 10

Lacy, Clint, "Missouri Mass Exodus," Sept./Oct., 54

Lacy, Clint, "Murder of Jesse James," March/April, 50

Lemuria, Frank Joseph, Jan./Feb., 54
Lincoln, Charles Edward III, New Orleans activist tries to save cultural monuments, Sept./Oct., 16

M

Mail, moving the, Nuremberg, Ronald Ray, Jan./Feb., 34
Majuba Hill, battle of, H.C.C. von Prophalow, March/April, 28
Maryland My Maryland—state song on the chopping block?, John Tiffany, Sept./Oct., 46
May, Edward, "Blockade-Runners of the South," Sept./Oct., 60
Missouri mass exodus, Clint Lacy, Sept./Oct., 54
Mockingbird Operation, John Friend, May/June, 46
Mosby, John, his legacy, V.P. Hughes, Jan./Feb., 4
Mosby, John, honoring the ghost, V.P. Hughes, Sept./Oct., 66

N

New Orleans activist tries to save cultural monuments, Lincoln, Charles Edward III, Sept./Oct., 16
Novgorod, Jewish heresy in, Matthew Johnson, Jan./Feb., 38

O

Oppenheimer: Soviet agent, John Wear, Nov./Dec., 42

P

Pedophobia and child abuse cults, John Tiffany, July/Aug., 66
Piaf, Edith, Michael Walsh, May/June, 72
Propaganda, anti-German, Marc Roland, May/June, 26 (von) Prophalow, H.C.C., "Battle of Majuba Hill," March/April, 28

Q-R

Rasputin, Matthew Raphael Johnson, Nov./Dec., 12
Ray, Ronald, "Cuban Confederates," July/Aug., 62
Ray, Ronald, "Moving the Mail—Nuremberg," Jan./Feb., 34
Ray, Ronald, "Possible New Interpretation of the Heavener Rune Stone," May/June, 52
Rebel Private Front and Rear, Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst, Sept./Oct., 36
Revisionist looks at the War of Federal Intervention, Pat Shannan, Sept./Oct., 22
Rife, Philip, "Forgotten Citadels of South America," July/Aug., 20
Rife, Philip, "Killing a Nuclear Whistleblower," Jan./Feb., 24
Rife, Philip, "Quest for Outer Space," March/April, 64
Rife, Philip, "Underwater Warfare in the 1860s," May/June, 12
Roehm, Ernst, was he a real threat to Hitler?, Matthew Johnson, July/Aug., 52
Roland, Marc, "Conditioned for War," March/April, 36
Roland, Marc, "Germany's Controversial Antarctic Expedition," Nov./Dec., 54
Roland, Marc, "Malicious Allied Propaganda Creates Anti-German Hysteria," May/June, 26
Roland, Marc, "World War I Hollywood," July/Aug., 45
Rudolf, Germar, "Court Historians Demand Proof Camps Not for Killing," May/June, 68
Russia, martyrdom of imperial, Michael Walsh, Nov./Dec., 4

S

Scharnhorst, Harald Hesstvedt, "Anthony Sutton and the Elite," March/April, 74
Scharnhorst, Harald Hesstvedt, "Rebel Private Front and Rear," Sept./Oct., 36
Scharnhorst, Harald Hesstvedt, "The Tunnel Rats of Vietnam," July/Aug., 4
Seabrook, Lochlainn, "Biblical Phenomenon: Wings, Wheels and Whirlwinds of Fire," Nov./Dec., 56
Seabrook, Lochlainn, renowned Southern scholar speaks, Dave Gahary, Sept./Oct., 12
Secret origins of Judaism, John Tiffany, Jan./Feb., 44
Shannan, Pat, "Fake News and Fake History," May/June, 36
Shannan, Pat, "A Revisionist Looks at the War of Federal Intervention," Sept./Oct., 22
Silkwood, Karen, killed, Philip Rife, Jan./Feb., 24
Sonderkommandos remember, John Wear, Jan./Feb., 28
Space, outer, quest for, Rife, Philip, March/April, 64
Stalin and Trotsky genocide remembered, Matthew Raphael Johnson, Nov./Dec., 34
Sutton, Anthony, and the elite, Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst, March/April, 74

T

Tiffany, John, "Cherokee General," Sept./Oct., 101
Tiffany, John, "First Ladies Time Forgot," Jan./Feb., 18
Tiffany, John, "Francis Bacon," May/June, 4
Tiffany, John, "Pedophobia and Child Abuse Cults," July/Aug., 66
Tiffany, John, "Secret Origins of Judaism, Jan./Feb., 44
Tiffany, John, "State Song on the Chopping Block?," Sept./Oct., 46
Tunnel rats of Vietnam, Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst, July/Aug., 4

U

Underwater warfare in the 1860s, Philip Rife, May/June, 12

V-W

Watie, Stand, John Tiffany, Sept./Oct., 101
Wear, John, "Oppenheimer: Soviet Agent," Nov./Dec., 42
Walsh, Michael, "Martyrdom of imperial Russia," Nov./Dec., 4
Walsh, Michael, "Remembering Edith Piaf," May/June, 72
Walsh, Michael, "USSR's Wretched Marshal," July/Aug., 30
Wear, John, "American Attorneys Fight for Justice at Nuremberg," May/June, 68
Wear, John, "Sonderkommandos Remember," Jan./Feb., 28
Wear, John, "Trial of Adolf Eichmann," March/April, 54
What happened at Fort Pillow, Gene Andrews, Sept./Oct., 70
White Slaves, Black Owners, Robert Grooms, Jan./Feb., 16
World War I Hollywood, Marc Roland, July/Aug., 45
WWII Gas Chambers and Honest British Diplomats, Stephen Mitford Goodson, Nov./Dec., 50

X-Y-Z

Zhukov, Marshal Gyorgy, Michael Walsh, July/Aug., 30

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FESTIVAL PARKS

Donald Trump is trying his best to save the country from all the [mistakes] that Barry Soetoro made. I suppose you saw the news about the State Department guy—Kurt Smolek—found floating in the Potomac? Another murder by Killery Klinton I would wager! If both sides of Congress would work with Trump, imagine the great things that could happen. Working whites are getting real tired of propping up all the heavyweight slackers you see in Walmart with a gaggle of kids and carts overflowing with prime rib and St. Ides—and paying with an EBT card. Every time I watch CNN or MSNBC I want to get out the Glock and pump a few into the TV set. Charlottesville was a manufactured event—the Virginia governor and the city leadership made sure there was violence and the mainstream media was ready to twist it however they were told to. All I want to ask to all those who suddenly want all the Confederate statues torn down is, "Why were you not offended by them when Obama was president?" I guess they'll turn Gettysburg and other Civil War historical sites into BET festival parks.

Robert Notlob
Texas

FORGOTTEN WAR CRIMES

I just finished the September/ October "Defending Dixie" issue. It's truly one of TBR's best issues. Those who think the Confederate flag symbolizes racism have only to do an Internet search of old photos of the KKK rallies in Washington, D.C. back in the 1920s. Thousands of Klan members are shown marching on Pennsylvania Avenue and not a Confederate flag in sight anywhere—but plenty of American flags held aloft. When the diseased war criminal in the White House in 1942 (as the late Dr. Revilo P. Oliver so aptly described FDR) decided to intern Japanese-American citizens in U.S. concentration camps, the American flag flew over those government facilities. So, which flag really symbolizes racism and injustice? Being a Libertarian, I'm not really smitten by any flag. Upholding the Constitution and the Bill of Rights is more important than any flag. Individual liberty is what gives the flag meaning, not the reverse.

Additionally, I find it odd that in the current controversy regarding Confederate statues and monuments, no one mentions two race-related atrocities that occurred during the 1861-1865 war period, one involving American Indians, the other involving former African-American slaves.

So which Confederate military officers and political leaders were implicated in these war crimes? Well, actually, none. One was the mass execution by hanging of 38 leaders of the Dakota Tribe (Eastern Sioux) at Mankato, Minnesota in 1862 by the U.S. Army for an uprising in protest of numerous treaty violations by the U.S. government. As commander-in-chief, Lincoln could have interceded and halted the hangings but didn't. And then, down in Georgia in 1864, a throng of ex-slaves following Sherman's army from Atlanta to Savannah drowned at Ebenezer Creek when Union soldiers destroyed the bridge over the flood-swollen creek to stop the former slaves from following them.

Some Union soldiers acted against orders and tried to rescue those drowning in the water, but most did nothing. Despite this and many more depredations against black and white alike committed suring the "March to the Sea," Sherman's men were considered heroes in the North. All wars are based on lies and no side has clean hands. I don't care what sacred cows are knocked off their pedestals in the search for the truth. The path to peace and real tolerance must be based on liberty and truth no matter where it leads.

Mark Richards
New Jersey

YES, GRANT SAID IT

First of all, I loved your editorial in the September/October 2017 issue. It was hilarious, but all too true. In it, however, you implied that Grant may never have said what he was accused of saying about fighting the war to free the slaves. The quote from Grant can be found in Lochlainn Seabrook's *Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War is Wrong*, 42. The source is Elizabeth Avery Meriwether's *Facts & Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South, 1861-1865*. It was originally written under the pseudonym "George Edmonds" and published in Memphis by A.R. Taylor 1904.

John McMasters
Alabama

HISTORY OF ANTHEM

In regard to John Tiffany's article in the September/October 2017 issue of TBR, "Maryland, My Maryland" was one of the most popular rallying songs of the Confederacy during Abe Lincoln's War, rivaling "Dixie" as the song of the Southern people. The original words were written by poet Ryder Randall (1839-1908) in April 1861 at Poydras College, near New Roads, Louisiana. Randall had long been away from his native Baltimore but, he said, "the startling event there inflamed my mind" when he heard of the massacre of citizens by Federal troops from Massachusetts. "That night I could not sleep.... I proceeded to write the song of 'My Maryland.' ... The whole poem of nine stanzas, as originally written, was dashed off rapidly once begun." Jennie Cary of a prominent Copperhead family in Baltimore set the poem to the tune of "O Tannenbaum" shortly after it appeared in the Baltimore press and performed it before Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard near Fairfax County Courthouse in Virginia in July 1861—thereby introducing the song to a mass audience. In the darkness, Cary stood before a tent and sang the stirring anthem for P.G.T. and his troops, who gradually joined in the refrain. The musical setting was first published by the Baltimore firm Miller and Beacham in October 1861. (Jackson, Richard, ed., *Popular Songs of Nineteenth Century America*, Dover Publications, N.Y., 1976)

Alice Lee Jones
Maryland

TUNNEL RATS

Your article "Tunnel Rats of Vietnam" in the July/August issue identifies the communist Viet Cong with the South Vietnamese people. The author is full of admiration for the "bravery" of the Bolsheviks. He even calls them "communist nationalists," if I remember right. It seems that TBR is shifting its position to align

with the establishment history sources to relieve some of the pressure that suffocates it. What about the real Vietnamese nationalists who struggled to keep South Vietnam free from Bolshevik enslavement? Do you dare to write an article that sheds light on the nationalist Vietnamese cause to liberate North Vietnam's people from brutal slavery and unite half of Vietnam under nationalist rule? That is what TBR subscribers would expect to read.

DEMETRIOS PAPAPOSTOLOU
Via email

(We thought the article was even-handed, and that the author honestly displayed his admiration for the inventiveness and courage of the Vietnamese fighters who created the tunnel system, while not forgetting some of the Viet Cong's tactics that were, according to veterans we have talked to, extremely vicious. That being said, it is important to remember that much of what we hear about the wars in which the U.S. is engaged is flagrant propaganda designed to arouse public sentiment in favor of bloody war amd hatred. It's important to remember that, no matter the enemy, they are human beings, after all.—Ed.)

WHITE ACCOMPLISHMENT

I must comment on Pat Shannan's fake news article in the July/August 2017 TBR issue. The only reason given to spread any doubt about the Moon landing is because it was a white accomplishment. To say otherwise, one would have to be ignorant of our past greatness. Already on the History Channel, all of our technology comes from aliens, to hear them tell it. There was even a movie out recently about how black women made the space program possible. After those of us who saw it and lived it are on to Valhalla, a breaking news story will come out about how Neil Armstrong had a black mother.

POET GAM BRELL
Tennessee

PEDOPHOBIA

A series of editing and proofreading mistakes and oversights crept into John Tiffany's "Pedophobia & Child Abuse Cults: Are They Still in Business" in the July/August issue, starting on page 66. The first occurrence appears in the table of contents page. Every place that the meaning surely was pedophilia, the word pedophobia was used. They are not the same—and I am sure you, Tiffany and I all know that. Someone involved in the process apparently didn't.

ROBERT WHEATON
Texas

(No mistake there. We simply cannot call people who sexually abuse children "pedophiles." That is a politically correct term that has been instituted by the culture munchers. "Philia," of course, means "brotherly love," but that is not what pedophiles are displaying toward their child victims. A phobia is, by definition, a mental disorder. Though it may not be the perfect term, we believe pedophobia rather than pedophilia is a more apt term to describe whatever sickness drives people to sexually abuse children. Perhaps the most accurate term that could be used would be "pedorapists."—Ed.)

CONCERNED ABOUT FREE SPEECH

The tone of President Trump's address in the U.S. Capitol rotunda at the Holocaust Memorial Museum's annual Remembrance Day as reported in the July/August issue of TBR worries me to no end. His statement, "Those who deny the holocaust are an accomplice to this terrible evil" smells of chicanery at the highest level of government. His comment seems to invite the introduction of legislation (which he would obviously support) that would criminalize free speech and opinions as has been done in dozens of foreign countries with regard to the hoax of the 20th century, no matter how true and accurate they may be. Just as the judge said in the Canadian kangaroo court that persecuted the late fighter for free speech Ernst Zundel, "the truth is no defense."

BUDDY KIRTLAND
Arkansas

EDITH & MARLENE

In the May/June 2017 issue, you had an article about Edith Piaf that mentioned Marlene Dietrich. Both were bisexual, and Marlene had a love affair with Gertrude Stein. Marlene's daughter, Maria Riva-Sieber, wrote a big book entitled *Marlene Dietrich*. Marlene became a U.S. citizen in 1939. She never had dual U.S.-German citizenship. In 1944, Marlene became heavily involved in making war propaganda for the Americans and she entertained [Allied] troops overseas. Marlene stayed married to Rudolf Sieber (1897-1976) the rest of her life. He is buried in California, but they were not buried together. Marlene was buried in 1991 in Berlin-Schöneberg, close to her mother's grave.

TRUDY KOEHNE
Florida

We print all sides of contentious topics. Write TBR, Letters Dept., P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. *Please include your phone number so we may contact you.* Email Paul@barnesreview.org with your comments as well. We do prefer that method nowadays. Note that we appreciate all the great clippings and articles you send, but we do not have time to thank you for each one. But we do read them.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE® Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation (All Periodicals Publications Except Requester Publications)

1. Publication Title	2. Publication Number	3. Filing Date
THE BARNES REVIEW	1 0 7 8 . 4 7 9 9	Nov. 14, 2017
4. Issue Frequency	5. Number of Issues Published Annually	6. Annual Subscription Price
BIMONTHLY	SIX	$56

7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Not printer) (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP+4®) — Contact Person: Paul Angel; Telephone (Include area code): 202-547-5586
16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774-6789

8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (Not printer)
16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774-6789

9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor (Do not leave blank)
Publisher (Name and complete mailing address)
Paul Angel, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774-8789

Editor (Name and complete mailing address)
Paul Angel, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774-8789

Managing Editor (Name and complete mailing address)
John Tiffany, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774-8789

10. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of the individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.)

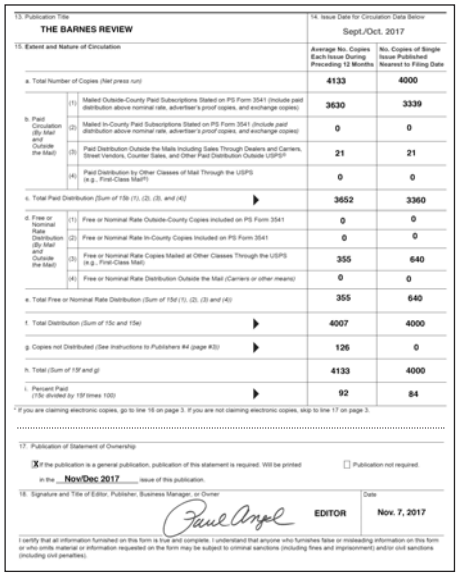
Full Name	Complete Mailing Address
Foundation for Economic Liberty, Inc.	16000 Trade Zone Ave, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774-8789

11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box → ☐ None

Full Name	Complete Mailing Address

12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one)
The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes:
☒ Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months
☐ Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)

PS Form 3526, July 2014 (Page 1 of 4 (see instructions page 4)) PSN: 7530-01-000-9931 PRIVACY NOTICE: See our privacy policy on www.usps.com



13. Publication Title: THE BARNES REVIEW — 14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below: Sept./Oct. 2017

15. Extent and Nature of Circulation		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)		4133	4000
b. Paid Circulation (By Mail and Outside the Mail)	(1) Mailed Outside-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (Include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	3630	3339
	(2) Mailed In-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (Include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	0	0
	(3) Paid Distribution Outside the Mails Including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS®	21	21
	(4) Paid Distribution by Other Classes of Mail Through the USPS (e.g., First-Class Mail®)	0	0
c. Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 15b (1), (2), (3), and (4)) ▶		3652	3360
d. Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (By Mail and Outside the Mail)	(1) Free or Nominal Rate Outside-County Copies included on PS Form 3541	0	0
	(2) Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies included on PS Form 3541	0	0
	(3) Free or Nominal Rate Copies Mailed at Other Classes Through the USPS (e.g., First-Class Mail)	355	640
	(4) Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)	0	0
e. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 15d (1), (2), (3) and (4))		355	640
f. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15e) ▶		4007	4000
g. Copies not Distributed (See Instructions to Publishers #4 (page #3)) ▶		126	0
h. Total (Sum of 15f and g)		4133	4000
i. Percent Paid (15c divided by 15f times 100) ▶		92	84

* If you are claiming electronic copies, go to line 16 on page 3. If you are not claiming electronic copies, skip to line 17 on page 3.

17. Publication of Statement of Ownership
☒ If the publication is a general publication, publication of this statement is required. Will be printed in the Nov/Dec 2017 issue of this publication. ☐ Publication not required.

18. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner: Paul Angel — EDITOR — Date: Nov. 7, 2017

I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (including civil penalties).

TBR subscribers: Remember you get 10% off all book purchases.

ORDER BOOKS / DONATE / TOTAL YOUR ORDER

Item #	Book/Video Item Description	Qty	$ Each	$ Total
	TBR U.S.A. GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS		$46	
	DONATION FOR TBR			

ENTER YOUR BOOK SUBTOTAL here:	
TBR SUBSCRIBERS—TAKE 10% OFF	
SUBTOTAL	
INSIDE U.S.—ADD DOMESTIC S&H ON BOOK ORDER SUBTOTAL	
OUTSIDE U.S.—ADD FOREIGN S&H ON BOOK ORDER SUBTOTAL	
RENEW MY TBR SUBSCRIPTION FOR ____ YEAR(S) @ $_____	
MAKE A DONATION TO THE BARNES REVIEW	
ORDER TOTAL	

PAYMENT METHOD: ❑ Check ❑ Money Order ❑ Cash ❑ Credit Card

Card # _____

Expires _____ Sec. Code _____ Signature _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

DAYTIME CONTACT PHONE (OPTIONAL): _____

❑ WILLS & TRUSTS INFO: Check the box if you'd like WILLS & TRUST information.

TOLL FREE ORDERS LINE
(FOR ORDERING ONLY)
Call toll free to order
1-877-773-9077
Mon.-Thu. 9 am to 5 pm ET

DOMESTIC S&H Charges
Orders up to $50: **$5**
From $50.01 to $100: **$10**
Over $100: **$15**

DOMESTIC Priority Mail:
DOUBLE the above charges.

FOREIGN S&H Charges:
Minimum charge for one book is $25, global air—all countries outside the U.S. For all other rates, call 202-547-5586 or email sales@barnesreview.org.

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS:
$46 EACH INSIDE U.S.

***DEDUCTING 10%**
TBR subscribers may deduct 10% off the costs of products (books and videos) from TBR Book Club.

FOR FASTEST SERVICE
Order by calling 1-877-773-9077 toll free OR remove this ordering form and mail to fulfillment address: TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Order products & subscriptions online at BarneReview.com. A one-year domestic subscription to TBR is $56. Canada and Mexico are $75 per year. All other nations are $90 per year sent via air mail.

Send a TBR gift subscription to a friend: Gift rate just $46 in the U.S.

CATALOG UPDATED 10-2017